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ABSTRACT

Described in this report are fiscal year 1984 activities of the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program, a program established in 1975 as part D of title IV of the Social Security Act. Following an executive summary, chapter I describes the mission and organization of the CSE. Chapter II reviews the child support enforcement amendments of 1984, and chapter III reports regulations and action transmittals. Chapter IV describes research and demonstration projects funded in fiscal year 1984. Federal program activities are reported in chapter V, including the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program, the Federal Parent Locator Service, the Office of Child Support Enforcement's Management Information System/Decision Support System, training and technical assistance, the Uniform Program Improvement Project, the State Systems Development and ADP Equipment Acquisition, and the Urban Assistance Initiative. Chapter VI reports on the program audit, describing financial and statistical systems reviews, program compliance, the Federal Tax Refund Offset Project, and financial audits. The concluding chapters, chapters VII and VIII, focus, respectively, on State IV-D programs, fiscal year 1984 activities and accomplishments, and State financial and program data. Appendices provide a legislative history, a list of related publications which are available at no cost, a list of Federal parent locator sources, and a glossary of financial and statistical terms. (RH)

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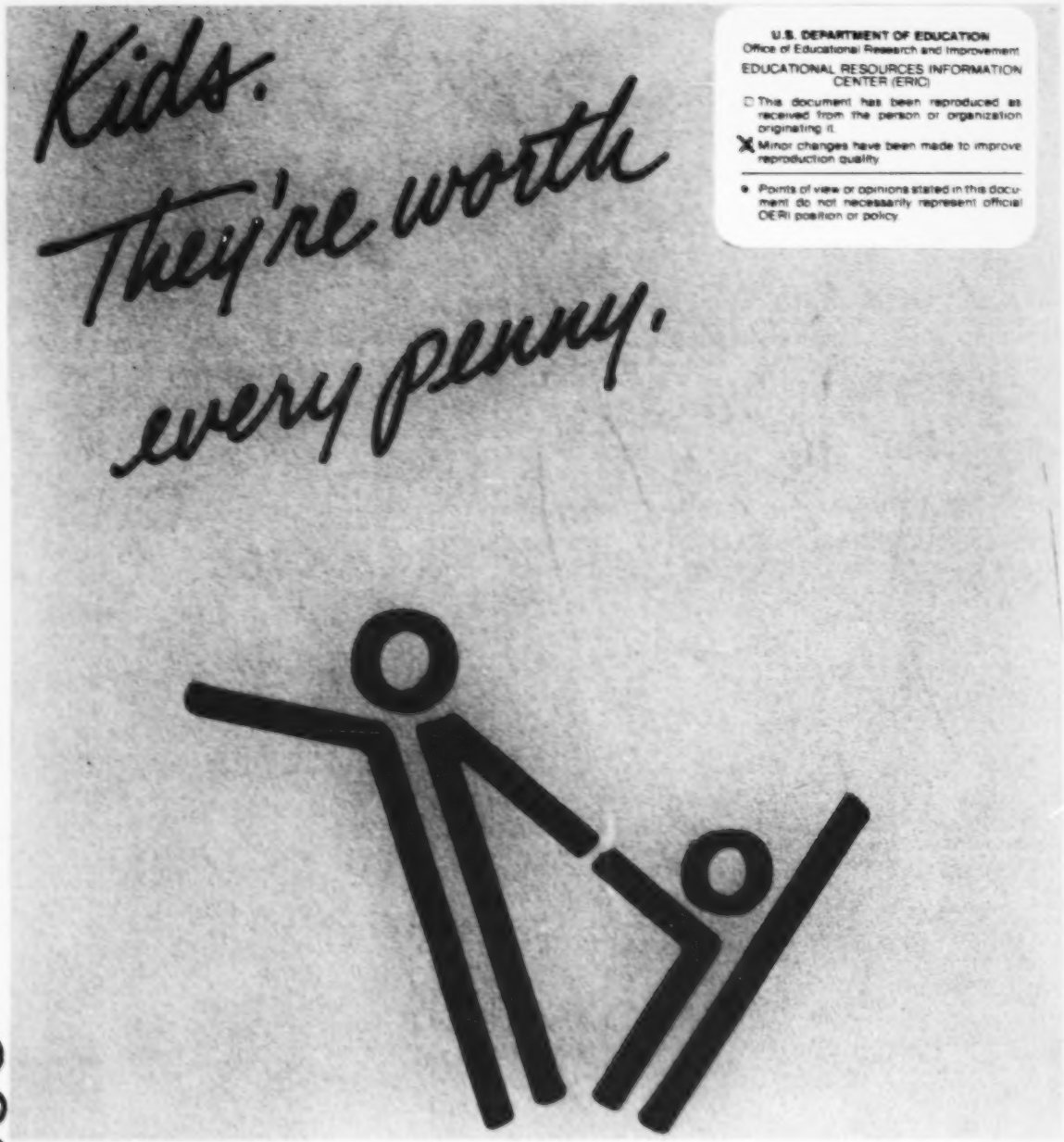

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Child Support Enforcement

9th Annual Report to Congress for the Period Ending September 30, 1984

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Child Support Enforcement
December 1984
(CSE) 85-0001

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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

FOREWORD TO THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT NINTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

The Child Support Enforcement program is government's response to an authentic national tragedy.

Millions of American youngsters have been financially abandoned by a working parent. While divorce is often the catalyst for this abdication of fiscal (and too frequently overall) responsibility, young unmarried fathers also brook large in the abandonment equation.

American children are its innocent victims.

In 1975, I was an active partner in Congress' effort to right that national wrong. We took some constructive statutory steps but the "teeth" we fashioned just weren't long enough or biting enough to solve the growing problem.

Last year the statutory gap was closed when President Reagan led a determined, well-organized bi-partisan coalition on both sides of the Capitol in drafting and enacting "The Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984."

The new law's teeth and bite will have an enormous, salutary impact as soon as the 50 States bring their laws and enforcement procedures into line.

Some, in fact, have already done so.

1984 has been a milestone year because an effective new child support enforcement law has been coupled with engaged and supportive public opinion.

That combination will translate into good news for millions of American children who need and deserve parental support.

Margaret M. Heckler
Secretary

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program, part D of title IV of the Social Security Act, was created "for the purpose of enforcing the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children and the spouse (or former spouse) with whom such children are living, locating absent parents, establishing paternity, obtaining child and spousal support, and assuring that assistance in obtaining support will be available under this part to all children for whom such assistance is requested." The Ninth Annual Report describes program activities from October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984 (FY 1984).

Highlights of the report are as follows:

Collections — Total child support collections for FY 1984 reached a record high of nearly $2.4 billion. Of this amount, over $1.0 billion was collected on behalf of families receiving AFDC and nearly $1.4 billion for non-AFDC families.

Cost Effectiveness — The cost effectiveness ratio for the program overall in FY 1984 showed $3.29 collected for every $1.00 spent. This was a 12 percent increase over 1983's ratio of $2.93 per $1.00 spent and was the best performance for this indicator since 1979.

Support Orders Established — Legally enforceable support orders were established in 573,313 cases, bringing such actions to a total of more than 3.2 million over the program's nine years of operation.

Paternities Established — Establishment of paternity -- an essential protection for children born out of wedlock — was accomplished in 219,360 cases in FY 1984. Altogether, paternity has been established for over 1.2 million children over the program's nine years.

Legislation — FY 1984 saw the passage of "The Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984," the most significant legislation affecting the CSE program since the program was established. The new law, P.L. 98-378, has four major themes:

- Child support services must be provided to all families that need them -- welfare and non-welfare.
- States must use enforcement techniques that work.
- Federal financing and audits will be used to stimulate and reward improved program performance.
- Interstate enforcement will be emphasized and improved.

Another significant piece of legislation signed by the President in FY 1984 was P.L. 98-369, the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. This legislation included a provision whereby the first $50 in child support collected each month would go directly to the family and not be counted as income for purposes of AFDC eligibility.

Secretary's Symposium — A major activity related to the CSE Amendments was the Secretary's National Symposium on Child Support Enforcement held on August 16 and 17, 1984, in Washington, D.C. The Symposium was attended by 500 legislators, judges, attorneys, State and local officials, and private citizens from across the country. President Reagan appeared on the first day of the Symposium to sign the amendments into law.

Public Education Initiative — Several information activities related to the amendments were initiated in FY 1984. These included the production of a 27-minute color videotape describing the provisions of the new Federal law and its benefits, the use of public service announcements on both television and radio, the use of print media such as brochures and fact sheets, and the production of a Handbook On Child Support Enforcement.

Regulatory Activities — In addition to virtually eliminating any backlog in final regulations, OCSE published a major notice of proposed rule making implementing the far-reaching Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-378) within one month of enactment of the law. Also, an interim final rule implementing section 2640 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-369), which requires that the first $50 collected on a monthly support obligation be paid to the AFDC family, was published less than two months after enactment of P.L. 98-369. Final rules published in FY 1984 included those governing the enforcement of unmet support obligations by withholding unemployment compensation, case assessment and prioritization procedures, mandatory application fees and optional recovery of costs provisions in non-AFDC cases and requirements governing computerized support enforcement systems eligible for 90 percent funding under the Act.

Federal Income Tax Refund Offset — For the 1984 tax processing year (1983 tax year), 1,130,000 cases were submitted for potential offset. Offsets were made on 419,000 of these cases for a record $205 million in offset collections, an increase of nearly $30 million over the previous year's results. It should be noted that these collections were achieved only from AFDC cases. The process becomes applicable to non-AFDC cases for tax refunds paid after December 31, 1985.

Audits — Several different types of audits were conducted in FY 1984. In addition to program compliance audits, a special effort was made to review financial and statistical systems in the States. Also conducted were Federal tax refund offset reviews, administrative cost audits, and other financial reviews.

The new law significantly modifies program audit and penalty provisions. A new substantial compliance standard will require States to meet both State plan related audit criteria and performance related criteria to be found to have an effective program. The law also provides for a system of graduated penalties where a State is found as a result of an audit not to comply substantially with the requirements of part D of title IV of the Act.

Automated Systems -- The Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) continued to provide assistance in locating absent parents. FPLS requests with known social security numbers increased by 45 percent in FY 1984 to 352,207. The FPLS provided employer addresses from the Social Security Administration on 254,345 (72 percent) of these requests and home addresses from IRS on 205,425 (58 percent).

The OCSE Management Information System/Decision Support System (MIS/DSS) became fully operational in the spring of 1984. Implementation of the MIS/DSS provides for the automation of detailed program and financial information on a State-by-State basis.

An Information Systems Conference was sponsored in Dallas, Texas. The workshop was attended by over 250 representatives from over 40 States. It provided attendees the opportunity to become exposed to State-of-the-art systems technology and to attend workgroup sessions on new child support initiatives.

Training on the Federal Income Tax Refund Offset Program was conducted through the 4th Annual Series of Workshops which were hosted in New York, Chicago, and Seattle. In addition, a special workshop for the State of California was held in Santa Barbara.

Financial and Statistical Data — The report includes a tabular presentation of various characteristics for each State's program, as well as financial and statistical information about the program nationwide.

CHAPTER I

THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

MISSION

The Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program is a Federal/State program created "for the purpose of enforcing the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children and the spouse (or former spouse) with whom such children are living, locating absent parents, establishing paternity, obtaining child and spousal support, and assuring that assistance in obtaining support will be available under this part to all children for whom such assistance is requested." It is one of the few government programs that helps needy families while also saving tax dollars.

Established in 1975 as part D of title IV of the Social Security Act (the Act), the CSE program helps to strengthen families and reduce welfare spending by placing the responsibility for supporting children where it belongs: on the parents. Most of the child support collected through the CSE program for families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) goes to the Federal and State governments to offset AFDC payments. For some families, the child support payments are high enough to enable them to leave the AFDC rolls. Support payments collected through the program for non-AFDC families go directly to the family to help them remain self-sufficient. In every step of the process, the rights of the father, mother, and children are preserved.

The millions of dollars the Child Support Enforcement program collects each year represent a direct benefit to children and families as well as a direct saving for taxpayers.

ORGANIZATION

The Child Support Enforcement program is an intergovernmental operation functioning in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Direct services to individuals and families are carried out by the State, often acting through local jurisdictions. Many States have agreements with prosecuting attorneys, other law enforcement agencies, and officials of family or domestic relations courts to carry out the program at the local level. The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services helps States develop, manage, and operate their programs effectively and according to the rules of Federal law. OCSE provides policy guidance and technical assistance to enforcement agencies, conducts audits and educational programs, supports research, promotes initiatives for program improvement, provides grants management functions, and provides services such as the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) and Federal income tax refund offset. The financing of the program is shared by Federal and State governments with the Federal government shouldering the preponderant share of program costs.

In order to carry out the program at the Federal level, OCSE has been organized into five Divisions and ten Regional Offices under the Director, Deputy Director, and Associate Deputy Director (see Organization Chart on page 3). OCSE was

authorized 339 full time positions in FY 1984 to carry out its functions. These positions were allocated as follows:

Office of the Director	14
Division of Management & Budget	22
Policy and Planning Division	25
Program Operations Division	33
Information Management & Systems Division	38
Audit Division	116
Regional Offices	91

Costs for salaries and other administrative expenses for Central and Regional Office staff in FY 1984 were:

Personnel Costs and Benefits	$ 12,261,295
Travel and Transportation	1,483,039
Rents	1,175,638
Printing	102,971
Other Services (Contracts/Data Processing)	5,197,078
Supplies and Equipment	325,123
TOTAL	$ 20,545,144

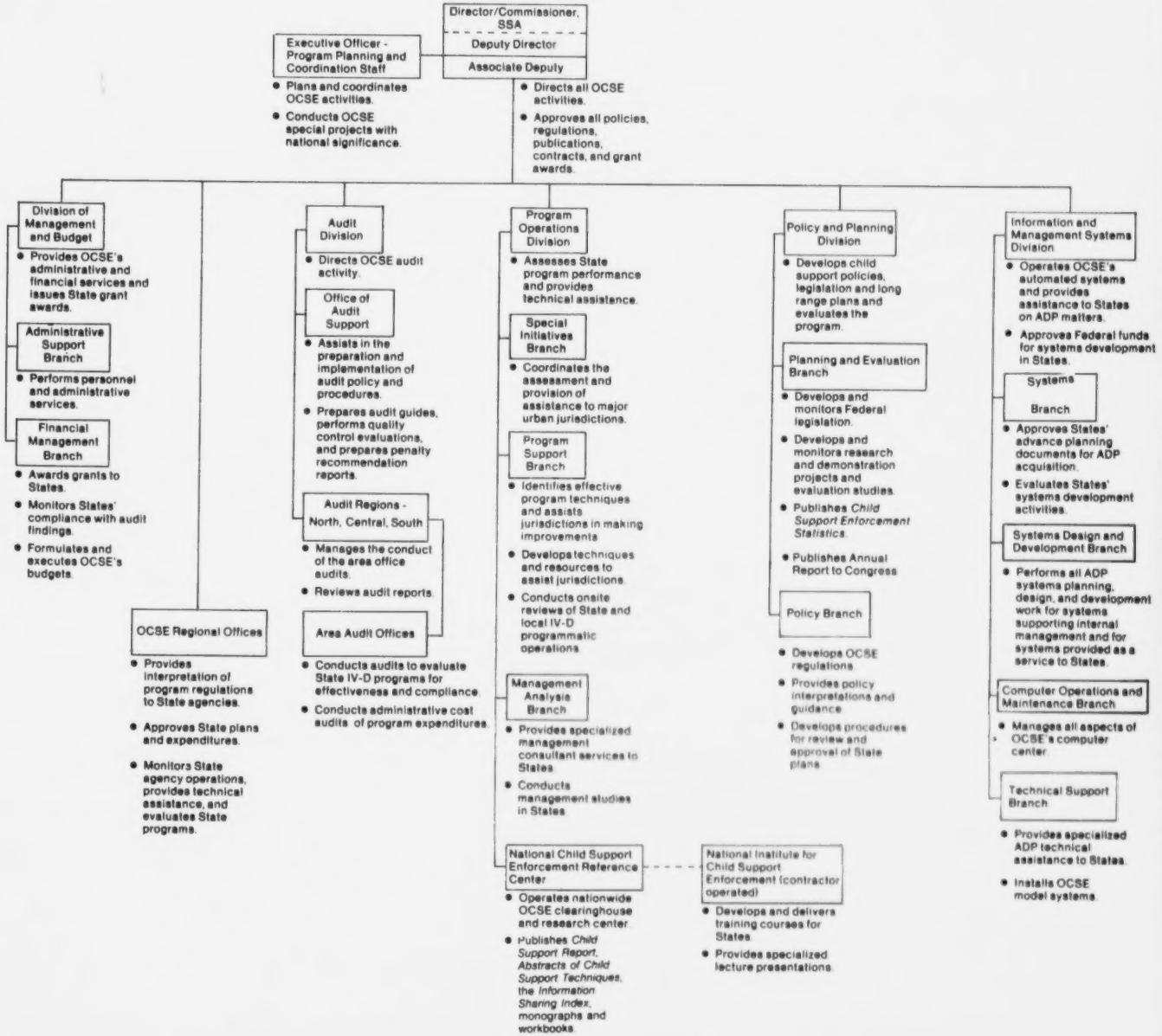
At the State level, child support enforcement programs may be either locally administered and State supervised, or State administered. There are currently 39 State administered programs and 9 locally administered programs. There also are 6 States in which some county programs are State administered and other county programs are locally administered.

In most States, the child support enforcement agency is located in the "umbrella" social services or human resources department, which also houses the State's AFDC program. In a few States, the CSE agency is located in a different department, such as the Department of Revenue. The State plan, mandated by part D of title IV of the Act, describes each State's organization and procedures. Organizational arrangements, policies, and procedures vary widely from State to State.

The State and local child support enforcement agencies actually carry out the requirements of the program. They do the locating, establishing support and paternity, collecting, distributing, and enforcing. As mentioned above, most States and many counties have cooperative agreements with other State and local agencies to assist in carrying out part D of title IV of the Act. Some agencies under cooperative agreements include district attorneys' offices, probation departments, courts, domestic relations offices, and county clerks' offices.

Chart A

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT


Director/Commissioner, SSA
Deputy Director
Associate Deputy
Executive Officer - Program Planning and Coordination Staff
• Plans and coordinates OCSE activities.
• Conducts OCSE special projects with national significance.
• Directs all OCSE activities.
• Approves all policies, regulations, publications, contracts, and grant awards.
Division of Management and Budget
• Provides OCSE's administrative and financial services and issues State grant awards.
Administrative Support Branch
• Performs personnel and administrative services.
Financial Management Branch
• Awards grants to States.
• Monitors States' compliance with audit findings.
• Formulates and executes OCSE's budgets.
OCSE Regional Offices
• Provides interpretation of program regulations to State agencies.
• Approves State plans and expenditures.
• Monitors State agency operations, provides technical assistance, and evaluates State programs.
Audit Division
• Directs OCSE audit activity.
Office of Audit Support
• Assists in the preparation and implementation of audit policy and procedures.
• Prepares audit guides, performs quality control evaluations, and prepares penalty recommendation reports.
Audit Regions - North, Central, South
• Manages the conduct of the area office audits.
• Reviews audit reports.
Area Audit Offices
• Conducts audits to evaluate State IV-D programs for effectiveness and compliance.
• Conducts administrative cost audits of program expenditures.
Program Operations Division
• Assesses State program performance and provides technical assistance.
Special Initiatives Branch
• Coordinates the assessment and provision of assistance to major urban jurisdictions.
Program Support Branch
• Identifies effective program techniques and assists jurisdictions in making improvements.
• Develops techniques and resources to assist jurisdictions.
• Conducts onsite reviews of State and local IV-D programmatic operations.
Management Analysis Branch
• Provides specialized management consultant services to States.
• Conducts management studies in States.
National Child Support Enforcement Reference Center
• Operates nationwide OCSE clearinghouse and research center.
• Publishes Child Support Report, Abstracts of Child Support Techniques, the Information Sharing Index, monographs and workbooks.
National Institute for Child Support Enforcement (contractor operated)
• Develops and delivers training courses for States.
• Provides specialized lecture presentations.
Policy and Planning Division
• Develops child support policies, legislation and long range plans and evaluates the program.
Planning and Evaluation Branch
• Develops and monitors Federal legislation.
• Develops and monitors research and demonstration projects and evaluation studies.
• Publishes Child Support Enforcement Statistics.
• Publishes Annual Report to Congress.
Policy Branch
• Develops OCSE regulations.
• Provides policy interpretations and guidance.
• Develops procedures for review and approval of State plans.
Information and Management Systems Division
• Operates OCSE's automated systems and provides assistance to States on ADP matters.
• Approves Federal funds for systems development in States.
Systems Branch
• Approves States' advance planning documents for ADP acquisition.
• Evaluates States' systems development activities.
Systems Design and Development Branch
• Performs all ADP systems planning, design, and development work for systems supporting internal management and for systems provided as a service to States.
Computer Operations and Maintenance Branch
• Manages all aspects of OCSE's computer center.
Technical Support Branch
• Provides specialized ADP technical assistance to States.
• Installs OCSE model systems.

CHAPTER II

THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1984
PUBLIC LAW 98-378

BACKGROUND

According to the Census Bureau, in 1981 more than 8.4 million American women were raising children alone. Thirty percent of these women and children were living in poverty. Although most of the 8.4 million families should have been receiving child support payments, obligations had been established on behalf of only four million. Of the four million who had child support orders issued by the judicial system, more than half (53.3 percent) received only partial payment or no payment at all. Four billion dollars a year is not being collected for children to whom it is rightfully and legally due.

Alarmed at the parental evasion of child support responsibilities and the resultant adverse social and economic effects, the Congress and the President took steps to encourage States to pursue and collect payments more aggressively. Just before the end of the first session of the 98th Congress, the House unanimously approved H.R. 4325, which was the result of a bipartisan effort and included provisions in several CSE bills including the Administration's bill. At the beginning of the second session of the 98th Congress, the Senate took under consideration a number of bills which represented a comprehensive set of changes to the CSE program. Senate hearings were held on child support enforcement on January 24 and 26, 1984, by the Committee on Finance. Secretary Heckler testified at these hearings concerning the differences between the House-passed bill and the Administration's bill. Despite some differences, Secretary Heckler pointed out that the bills basically went in "the same direction in working to improve the enforcement techniques available."

In the months following the January hearings, the provisions contained in the various CSE bills were the subject of discussions between members of Congress, Committee staff, and Department representatives. The amendments to the CSE program were passed unanimously in votes by the U.S. Senate (99-0) on August 1, 1984, and the House of Representatives (413-0) on August 8, 1984, when the two Houses adopted the conference report to accompany H.R. 4325. The effort of Democrats and Republicans alike culminated on August 16, 1984, when President Reagan signed "The Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984" into law at the Secretary's Symposium on Child Support Enforcement. This new law, P.L. 98-378, is the most significant legislation affecting the CSE program since the program's inception in 1975.

SUMMARY OF CSE AMENDMENTS

The new law has four major themes:

- Child support services must be provided to all families that need them -- welfare and non-welfare.
- States must use enforcement techniques that work.

- o Federal financing and audits will be used to stimulate and reward improved program performance.

- o Interstate enforcement will be emphasized and improved.

These amendments will provide a more balanced approach to providing services to welfare and non-welfare families alike. Since the program was started, Congress intended that child support enforcement services would be available to both AFDC and non-AFDC families. P.L. 98-378 amends the Social Security Act to further emphasize that assistance in obtaining child support must be available to all families who request child support enforcement services.

The amendments require the States to use certain techniques that have been proven to work. Foremost among these is automatic, mandatory wage withholding when support payments are delinquent. Other procedures mandated by the new law are expedited procedures for establishing and enforcing child support obligations, interception of State income tax refunds, liens against property, posting of securities or bonds, and reporting to consumer credit agencies.

The new law goes on to redesign the financial incentive system to encourage States to operate more effective and efficient programs. The effectiveness of a State's child support enforcement program and the magnitude of collections realized will determine the incentive payment the State will receive.

One chronic problem this Nation has faced is one of enforcement of child support obligations between States. In order to correct this problem, the new law approaches this problem from two directions. P.L. 98-378 encourages States to cooperate in interstate enforcement cases by allowing both States involved to count the support collections for purposes of incentive payments and by applying mandatory State practices to both inter/intrastate cases. The new law also authorizes $7 million in FY 1985, $12 million for FY 1986, and $15 million each fiscal year thereafter for demonstration projects to improve interstate enforcement.

A detailed summary of the various provisions of the new law can be found as part of Appendix A, Legislative History.

ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE CSE AMENDMENTS

Throughout FY 1984, the Central Office, the Regional Offices, and the States undertook many activities in support of the new child support enforcement amendments.

Prior to the passage of the amendments, much of the staff work in the Policy and Planning Division was directed toward analyzing proposals, preparing testimony and answering questions related to the numerous provisions in the various bills. With the passage of the amendments in August, the focus of attention in the Policy and Planning Division shifted to implementation. Staff of the Division immediately began the development of Federal rules and regulations to implement P.L. 98-378. These proposed rules appeared in the Federal Register of September 19, 1984, prior to the end of the fiscal year and just one month after the amendments were signed into law.

The Audit Division assisted in the development of rules and regulations which directly affect their activities. They worked on the program requirements States must meet to be in compliance with the law and information on the performance of audits to determine if the States comply with these requirements.

The Program Operations Division, through its Reference Center staff, with input from other OCSE components and SSA's production facilities, produced a 27-minute color videotape describing the provisions of the new Federal law and its benefits. OCSE Regional Representatives will use the tape in briefings to State and local child support workers who will be implementing the new provisions. The Program Operations Division also continued working on three legislative implementation workbooks which address major provisions of the new law: State Tax Refund Intercept, Administrative Process, and Mandatory Wage Withholding. In addition, two new documents were begun in FY 1984: an implementation workbook on medical support and a monograph on quasi-judicial process. OCSE anticipates publishing these documents in FY 1985.

The Regional Offices placed special emphasis on the implementation of the provisions in the Child Support Enforcement Amendments. Prior to enactment, Regional Offices provided analysis of the expected fiscal, programmatic, and operational impact on their States based on the proposals before Congress. Analyses of the legislative bases of the States were prepared by the Regional Offices to determine what State legislation would be needed to implement the anticipated final provisions. Both prior to and after enactment, Regional Representatives and their staff conducted detailed presentations to key State and local officials including legislators, court personnel, judges, attorneys, child support administrators, and other interested groups. The briefings highlighted the programmatic, legislative, and financial impact of the new legislation on State programs.

Other activities conducted by the Regional Offices included appearances on various television and radio shows to discuss the new legislation and the initiative in child support enforcement. Ongoing communication with State officials is continuing in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of P.L. 98-378.

Secretary's Symposium

A major activity related to the CSE Amendments was the Secretary's National Symposium on Child Support Enforcement held on August 16 and 17, 1984, in Washington, D.C. The Symposium was attended by 500 legislators, judges, attorneys, State and local officials, and private citizens from across the country. President Reagan appeared on the first day of the Symposium to sign the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 into law in the presence of the conferees. Featured speakers at the Symposium included DHHS Secretary Margaret M. Heckler and John C. Shepherd, President of the American Bar Association. Secretary Heckler promised that "Federal implementation is on a fast track" to assure that "the seven million children who look to us for hope" get not rhetoric, but results. Mr. Shepherd affirmed his promise to put the needs of the children of America high on the agenda of the ABA.

At the opening session of the Symposium, attendees were welcomed by Martha McSteen, Acting Director, Office of Child Support Enforcement. Mrs. McSteen outlined three keys to success for the CSE program: commitment at the top levels of government, management, and a statutory base. Mrs. McSteen then moderated a panel discussion focusing on the leadership and commitment needed for an effective CSE program at the Federal, State and local levels. Panelists Debbie Stabenow, Member of the Michigan House of Representatives; Judge B. Thomas Leahy of the Superior Court of New Jersey; and Stephen Goldsmith, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, Indiana, discussed their individual roles in child support enforcement and ways in which they have established effective working relationships with others.

Conferees at the Symposium heard hard facts on the economic plight of children at the plenary session on Friday from Lenore Weitzman, Associate Professor for Sociology, Stanford University. Dr. Weitzman presented information from her study on "The Economics of Divorce" (UCLA Law Review, Vol. 28, 1981) concerning child and spousal support, living standards, and post divorce income of couples.

Included as part of the Secretary's Symposium were eight workshops which addressed the major themes of the law. In each of the workshops, experts moderated and comprised panels sharing their own experiences and answering questions from the conferees. Staff of the Reference Center coordinated the workshop resource materials for dissemination to the conferees.

In conjunction with the Symposium, OCSE sponsored a Research Conference on August 18, to share the results of recent research efforts and stimulate interest in future research. Over 130 attendees representing many different organizations listened to discussions by consultants, State child support officials, and educators on such subjects as the economics of child support enforcement and issues relating to child custody and parental visitation.

Speakers included: Robert Williams, President, Policy Studies, Inc.; Judith Cassetty, Chief, Research and Planning, Child Support Division, Office of the Texas Attorney General; Thomas Espenshade, Director of the Program in Demographic Studies, Urban Institute; Robert Weiss, Professor of Sociology, Harvard Medical School and University of Massachusetts; and Lenore Weitzman, Associate Professor of Sociology, Stanford University. Other speakers were: Esther Wattenberg, Professor of the School of Social Work at the University of Minnesota; Jessica Pearson, Director of Research, Association of Family and Conciliation Courts and Director of the Center for Policy Research in Denver; Charlene Depner, Senior Research Associate at Stanford University; Doris Freed, Research Chairman for the Family Law Section of the American Bar Association; Neil Salkind, Professor of the School of Education, University of Kansas; and Mary Anne Hilker, Research Associate, Center for Government Responsibility, University of Florida.

Public Input and Coordination With Interested Groups

The formulation of the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 while in the congressional legislative process was influenced by numerous participants of varied backgrounds. Members of Congress, Governors, Federal, State and local government officials, judicial and practitioner organizations, interest groups, and private citizens exercised their constitutional right in publicly and privately providing ideas and comments to their representatives in the Congress on ways to improve child support enforcement in this country. Congressional hearings were held in July 1983 by the House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation, in September 1983 by the Senate Committee on Finance, Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs, and in January 1984 by the full Committee on Finance of the Senate. Over 100 persons submitted testimony or prepared written statements for these on issues relating to child support enforcement and the CSE program. Involvement of the National Governors' Association, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), the American Bar Association, the National District Attorneys' Association (NDAA), American Public Welfare Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, and the National Child Support Enforcement Association, among others, demonstrates the widespread interest in the significant problems of child support enforcement.

Since enactment of P.L. 98-378, participation of the varied groups and individuals has continued. The month after the amendments became law, the proposed rules to implement P.L. 98-378 appeared in the Federal Register. In September and October 1984, OCSE conducted four public hearings across the country on this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to implement P.L. 98-378. Many individuals and representatives of interest groups testified or submitted written comments on the proposed regulations. In addition to the regulatory involvement, some of the organizations are key participants in the State activities to implement the provisions of the Federal law. Monitoring of State Child Support Commissions, involvement in State legislature efforts in revising their child support laws, and oversight of the State child support programs are ongoing activities of the varied groups and interested individuals. Cooperation of many of these organizations and individuals is key to the fast track implementation of P.L. 98-378 and improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of the CSE program.

Among the activities which began in FY 1984 was work on two documents to be produced by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) through contracts with OCSE. One publication, "State Statutes and the 1984 Federal Child Support Amendments," will provide a State-by-State analysis of existing State laws which pertain to the provisions of the amendments. The other publication, "Selected Exemplary State Child Support Laws," will contain copies of State laws which can assist legislators in developing legislation related to the mandatory procedures required by the amendments. In addition, the American Bar Association and NCSL, through contracts with OCSE, are developing a model interstate income withholding statute with commentary. The monograph produced under these contracts, "Model Interstate Income Withholding Act With Comments," will be available through OCSE's Reference Center as will the other two NCSL publications. Another activity related to the amendments is the National Governors Association/American Public Welfare Association working group on implementation of the amendments. This work group includes participation by NCSL, NCJFCJ, NDAA, and the Council of IV-D Administrators.

Public Education Initiative

Upon the passage of the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, a nationwide information campaign was launched to inform the public of the new law. Materials for the media network were generated in support of the public information campaign. Two general public service announcements (PSA's), one featuring Secretary Margaret Heckler, on the new law were released to every television station in the country. Radio announcements were developed and distributed. The PSA's also informed the public on where to obtain additional information on the Child Support Enforcement program. The PSA's generated numerous requests for information.

In support of efforts to reach the general public on the aspects of the new law and the severity of the enforcement problem, a general brochure and three fact sheets were printed. The printed material was distributed to thousands of persons through national organizations, advocacy groups and the child support enforcement network.

To further support our efforts to educate custodial parents in desperate need of child support payments a Handbook on Child Support Enforcement was published. The handbook serves as a "how to" guide for obtaining support payments and includes information on important provisions of the new law. The handbook not only proved beneficial to custodial parents but child support enforcement workers as well. Over 10,000 copies have been distributed thus far throughout the country.

Fast-Track Implementation

In order to assist in the fast-track implementation of the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, OCSE began development of an automated Legislative Tracking System to monitor States' progress in passing needed legislation and in implementing mandatory procedures. The Legislative Tracking System will allow OCSE to identify specific areas where attention, guidance and support are needed to expedite implementation progress.

The Legislative Tracking System will provide OCSE with the means to monitor and evaluate national as well as State specific progress toward successfully implementing the requirements under the CSE Amendments of 1984, and to identify implementation problems needing resolution early on in the process.

CHAPTER III

REGULATIONS AND ACTION TRANSMITTALS

During FY 1984, the Policy and Planning Division of OCSE published the following regulations and program instructions to implement provisions of P.L. 96-265, Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980; P.L. 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981; P.L. 97-248, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982; P.L. 98-369, the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984; and P.L. 98-378, the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 and, on our own initiative, to otherwise improve the Child Support Enforcement program.

1. A final rule was published in the Federal Register on November 15, 1983, which allows States, at their option, to collect and enforce support obligations from an absent parent both for the child or children and the spouse or former spouse living with the child or children. This regulation implements section 2332 of P.L. 97-35 and section 171(a)(1) of P.L. 97-248. This publication corrected several technical errors only, as there was only one comment received, in favor, on the final rule with comment period published December 23, 1982.
(Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-83-20, dated December 2, 1983.)

2. A final rule was published in the Federal Register on March 9, 1984, which requires State IV-D agencies to determine on a periodic basis whether individuals receiving unemployment compensation owe support obligations that are not being met, and to enforce unmet support obligations by obtaining a voluntary agreement or using legal process to withhold unemployment compensation. This regulation implements section 2335 of P.L. 97-35.
(Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-84-02, dated March 27, 1984.)

3. A final rule was published in the Federal Register on May 29, 1984, that requires a State to pay, directly to a family, any child support payments for any month following the first month in which the support amount is sufficient to cause ineligibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The State must retain the support payment used to determine a family ineligible for AFDC to reimburse itself and the Federal Government for the assistance payment received by the family in the month the family is determined ineligible for AFDC. This regulation implements section 173 of P.L. 97-248.
(Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-84-3, dated June 7, 1984.)

4. A final rule was published in the Federal Register on August 22, 1984, which implements the computerized support enforcement system provisions in section 405 of P.L. 96-265. This regulation made changes in response to comments received on interim final regulations issued on September 30, 1981, and reorganized and redesignated most of the regulations as a new 45 CFR Part 307. In addition, there were changes to the regulations as part of a Department-wide effort to simplify and make consistent the regulations that govern the availability of Federal funding for automated data processing systems.
(Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-84-7, dated August 31, 1984.)

5. An interim final rule with a comment period was published in the Federal Register on September 10, 1984, that implements section 2640 of P.L. 98-369 which requires that the first $50 collected on a monthly support obligation be paid to the AFDC family. This amount does not affect the family's AFDC

eligibility or the amount of assistance to which they are entitled.
(Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-84-9, dated September 19, 1984.)

6. On September 19, 1984, two final rules were published in the Federal Register which:

   - Permit State IV-D agencies to implement case assessment and prioritization procedures that provide for the review and management of cases and establish basic requirements that States' prioritization systems must meet;

   - In accordance with section 171(a)(3) of P.L. 97-248, section 2333(c) of P.L. 97-35 and section 3(c) of P.L. 98-378, require States to charge an application fee for furnishing non-AFDC IV-D services; permit States to allow the jurisdiction that collects support for the State to retain any application fee collected; permit States to recover actual or standardized costs of providing services under the IV-D State plan; and require States to reduce the total expenditures they report for a quarter by the total amount of any fees collected and any other income.
   (Transmitted to States by OCSE-AT-84-10, dated September 19, 1984.)

7. A notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register on September 19, 1984, to implement most of the provisions of P.L. 98-378. The key provisions make critical improvements to State and local programs in four major areas:

   - Child support enforcement services must be available equally to welfare and non-welfare families;

   - State Child Support Enforcement programs must use proven enforcement techniques;

   - Federal financing of State program operations and the focus of Federal auditing are tied more closely to program effectiveness and efficiency (a proposed regulation implementing the audit provisions of P.L. 98-378 was issued separately on October 5, 1984); and

   - A strengthened and focused effort is made to improve enforcement where the custodial parent and children live in one State, and the parent obligated for support lives in another.

   The proposed regulations give the States flexibility, within the framework of the Act, to vary their legislative and administrative structures in response to different State program needs.
   (Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-84-8, dated September 19, 1984.)

During FY 1984, the following regulations which affect the Child Support Enforcement program were published by other agencies:

1. A final rule was published in the Federal Register on February 28, 1984, by the Office of the Secretary, HHS, that implements section 172 of P.L. 97-248. This regulation provides specific guidance to States, courts and the Public Health Service (PHS) on processing child or child and spousal support allotments and applies only to PHS commissioned officers.
   (Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-84-1, dated March 8, 1984.)

2. A final regulation was published in the Federal Register on May 21, 1984, by the U.S. Postal Service. This regulation implements, with certain limited exceptions, a $1.00 fee for providing information about a postal customer's address to Federal, State, or local government agency requestors and is applicable to State and local Child Support Enforcement agencies. The final rule also requires government agency requestors to begin using a standard request format when submitting their requests to post offices. In a later action, the Postal Service published a notice in the Federal Register on November 29, 1984, postponing indefinitely the effective date of the fee provision. The requirement for government agency requestors to use a standard request format is effective January 1, 1985.
(Transmitted to States via OCSE-AT-84-4, dated June 20, 1984 and OCSE-AT-84-13, dated December 14, 1984.)

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

In FY 1984, additional funding authorities for research and demonstration projects were made available to the Office of Child Support Enforcement to develop new or improved methods of planning, managing, coordinating and delivering child support enforcement services. First, under section 8 of P.L. 98-378 a new authority was established for special project grants to States to promote innovative techniques or procedures in interstate enforcement. An announcement was published in the Federal Register on September 24, 1984, on the availability of up to $7 million in funds in FY 1985 for this purpose. Second, P.L. 98-378 also established, for the first time, waiver authority for the Secretary under section 1115 of the Social Security Act for experimental, pilot or demonstration projects by the States for FY 1985. Third, authority was continued for OCSE to make awards for research and demonstration projects under section 1110 of the Social Security Act. These projects were previously made on a competitive basis only to non-profit organizations such as universities, management consulting firms and public agencies. During FY 1984, Congress repealed the exclusion of for-profit organizations from participating in section 1110 grant programs.

During FY 1984, a reorganization was implemented which completed the transfer of certain staff from the Office of Research and Statistics, SSA to OCSE. The Office of Child Support Enforcement now has the capability to authorize funding and provide project officers under section 1110 for research and demonstration projects and for interstate projects.

The results of research projects are utilized in several ways. Findings are analyzed by OCSE staff to yield policy and operational improvements. Data and techniques are extracted and disseminated to the States through Action Transmittals, State practices issuances and training courses. Final reports are often reproduced and distributed by OCSE's National Child Support Enforcement Reference Center.

A. The following project was funded under section 1110 during FY 1984:

- Design of a Methodology for Estimating Medicaid Savings that Result from the Child Support Enforcement Program.

  Grantee: Bokonon Systems
  Washington, DC

  The CSE Amendments of 1984 require regulations be issued to require States to petition for the inclusion of medical support as part of any child support order whenever health care coverage is available to the absent parent at a reasonable cost. Congress has also mandated that the issue of medical support from third party payers be studied.

  This project will assess the barriers to implementation of IV-D medical support provisions, and will derive a national estimate of savings to be expected from the implementation of such provisions.

B. The following projects, previously funded, were still underway in FY 1984:

- Estimate of National Collections Potential.

  Grantee: Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center
  University of North Carolina
  at Chapel Hill, North Carolina

  The project uses three data bases (one national and two from North Carolina) to estimate the gross amount of income potentially available to non-custodial parents for the financial support of their children. Applies various normative standards against this income to estimate how much of it could be collected through the IV-D program.

- Development of New Models for Estimating and Updating Child Support Award Levels.

  Grantee: National Center for State Courts
  Williamsburg, Virginia

  This 2-year project is developing an objective method for determining what the child support level should be given the circumstances of the parties. The development of this model is being done in conjunction with an advisory panel which includes representatives of custodial parents, absent parents, economists, lawyers, judges, State legislators and program administrators.

- Study of Court Systems to Improve the Collection of Court-Ordered Support Payments.

  Grantee: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare
  Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

  This grant is to determine which combinations of factors within court systems facilitate prompt and successful enforcement of collection of court-ordered child support obligations.

- Development of Standards for Parentage Testing Laboratories.

  Grantee: American Association of Blood Banks
  Arlington, Virginia

  This grant is to develop acceptable laboratory standards for procedures to perform genetic parentage tests and the certification of laboratories which wish to conduct IV-D related parentage tests.

- Effects of Child Custody Arrangements on Child Support Payments by Absent Parents.

  Grantee: Association of Family and Conciliation Courts
  Denver, Colorado

  This grant will determine under what circumstances different types of custody, such as joint physical and joint legal custody, lead to voluntary payment of a greater percent of the award for a longer period of time.

Custody types associated with good voluntary payment histories will become the recommended custody type when circumstances are appropriate.

- Costs and Benefits of Paternity Establishment.

  Grantee: Duke University Medical Center
  Durham, North Carolina

  Prepares an assessment of present and future blood test technology and designs and tests cost/benefit and cost/effectiveness models of the process of parentage determination.

- The Costs and Benefits of Paternity Establishment.

  Grantee: Center for Health and Social Services
  Research, Inc.
  University of Southern California
  Los Angeles, California

  Conducts a technology assessment of the paternity establishment process, develops a cost-benefit model and exercises the model in three cities.

- Improving Interstate Child Support Enforcement.

  Grantee: Center for Human Services, Inc.
  University Research Corporation
  Chevy Chase, Maryland

  The purpose of this study is to determine methods, cost factors, policy options, and incentives essential to improving interstate child support collections. The objective is to enhance OCSE's capability to assist child support enforcement agencies in strengthening their data collection and financial accountability and in securing and increasing the volume of interstate collections. An indepth assessment of interstate collections in several jurisdictions will be included.

- An Investigation Into Practical Aspects of Modern Paternity Testing.

  Grantee: Duke University
  Durham, North Carolina

  This study compares North Carolina data to published gene frequencies for the United States at large; compares observed haplotype frequencies to frequencies resulting from estimates from population data; assesses the presence and effect on inclusionary calculations of inbreeding in North Carolina populations; and analyzes currently used test systems for their theoretical and actual contribution to exclusion and inclusion cases.

- Design and Implementation of a Methodology for Estimating Cost Avoidance in the Child Support Enforcement Program.

  Contractor: KETRON, Inc.
  Wayne, Pennsylvania

The purpose of the contract is to construct a model to estimate cost avoidance and to develop a data gathering and analysis methodology to produce statistically valid cost avoidance estimates for the nation and the individual States. The contractor has collected detailed time series data on AFDC and non-AFDC cases from 15 locations in 5 States. Medicaid payments and Food Stamp allotments have been included as well as any AFDC grants. This detailed data will be used in the model under development to estimate total Medicaid, Food Stamp and AFDC expenditures which would be made with and without the child support paid to the families involved. It is anticipated that a final report will be available in the summer of 1985.

C. The following projects were funded in previous years and were completed in FY 1984:

- o Demonstration of Administrative Improvements in Child Support Enforcement Techniques.

  Many States and localities have requested assistance in implementing pilot projects to improve administrative techniques. This project allowed State agencies to test new administrative, operational and managerial concepts designed to increase collections and/or contain costs. Of six original pilot projects, four were completed in FY 1984.

  - oo Automation of Certain Functions of a Child Support Enforcement Field Office
    Grantee: Florida Office of Child Support Enforcement

    The objective of this project was to determine the effect of microcomputer use on the volume of cases that can be processed by a field investigator.

  - oo Judgment Recovery Project
    Grantee: Minnesota County Attorneys Association

    This demonstration tested the impact on collection of child support arrearages when specialized legal counsel is provided to a pool of sparsely populated counties.

  - oo Paralegal Investigator Project
    Grantee: Missouri Division of Family Services

    The project studied the effect on collections when CSE paralegal investigators prepare cases and litigation for county prosecutors.

  - oo Demonstration to Increase the Amount of Support Collections by Helping Unemployed Parents Secure Jobs
    Grantee: New York State Department of Social Services

    This demonstration sought to determine whether or not unemployed absent parents with no court orders could assume support obligations after completing job search instruction and whether parents with a history of support arrearages respond better to job search instruction

than to family court action. A job finding club run for recipients of AFDC and Home Relief was adapted for CSE absent parents.

- An Alternative Method for Securing Child Support Information
  Grantee: Texas Department of Human Resources
  Austin, Texas

  The quantity and quality of information obtained from custodial parents varies widely, both within and among jurisdictions. The grantee sought to identify and demonstrate the most effective and efficient methods of obtaining and verifying the financial and case characteristic data needed for developing uniform obligation formulas and for making case management decisions. CSE interviewers were co-located with AFDC workers at the site of intake as a key feature of the demonstration. A final report, exclusive of the evaluation portion, has been submitted and is under review.

- Who Are We Missing: A Study of Non-Paying Absent Parents
  Grantee: New York State Department of Social Services
  Albany, New York

  This project sought information on the extent and reliability of data on incomes of absent fathers whose families are receiving AFDC. Estimates of potential ability and the likelihood of these men to pay child support were made from such data, including State income tax refunds.

CHAPTER V

FEDERAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL TAX REFUND OFFSET PROGRAM

The Federal Tax Refund Offset Program, established by Public Law 97-35 (the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981), provides for the collection of past due child support through the withholding of Federal income tax refunds of absent parents whose families receive federally funded welfare payments (Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)).

During its three years of operation, the Tax Refund Offset Program has proven to be one of the most effective child support enforcement mechanisms available. Over this period, the number of cases submitted by the States and the total collections have increased steadily as shown below:

Tax Year	Cases Submitted	Cases Offset	Total Offset Collections
1981	561,000	274,000	$168 million
1982	870,000	339,000	$176 million
1983	1,130,000	419,000	$205 million
Totals	2,561,000	1,032,000	$549 million

This increase in activity and collections was accompanied by a steady reduction in IRS operational costs per case offset:

Tax Year	Operational Cost Per Case
1981	$ 17.00
1982	11.00
1983	3.20

In summary, $549 million in taxpayer burden for federally funded welfare families has been relieved through this program by shifting that burden back to the responsible parent.

Each year improvements have been made to the program. For example, in the current year, States were given the capability of deleting cases or reducing arrearages downward after the cases were submitted to IRS for potential offset. Also, States were given the option of including local child support addresses and contact numbers on the pre-offset notice issued by OCSE to facilitate response to absent parent/taxpayer inquiries. Another improvement involves IRS' processing of an amended return filed by a non-obligated spouse. Procedures allowing States to report refunds made to absent parents were automated, thereby assuring that the State would not be left in a deficit situation on individual cases.

The 98th Congress, recognizing the success of the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program in collecting arrearages for welfare families, enacted legislation in P.L. 98-378 to extend the program to non-welfare families. Beginning in 1986, the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program is authorized to intercept individual income tax refunds of absent parents who owe past due child support to non-welfare families. This represents a remarkable breakthrough that will make a significant change in child support enforcement performance for a major segment of the population. The Federal and State CSE agencies are actively involved in preparing for the implementation of this expansion of the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program.

During FY 1984, OCSE conducted training on the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program through our 4th Annual Series of Workshops, which were hosted in New York, Chicago and Seattle. In addition to these workshops, a special workshop for the State of California was held in Santa Barbara. Staff from 39 States as well as OCSE participated in the workshops. Topics discussed included current and proposed procedures; the status of relevant court cases; and methods for increasing the quantity and improving the quality of case submittals.

FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE (FPLS)

OCSE continued in FY 1984 to focus attention on the improvement of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) and the optimization of State agency use of this resource.

One of the more significant FPLS improvements was the implementation of the interface with the Selective Service System which is now providing address information from draft registration files on draft age absent parents. Improvements were also made to the Social Security Administration (SSA) interface to provide employer address information on Federal employees and military personnel. This improvement provides access for the first time to W-2 address information on 5 million military and Federal employees through routine FPLS inquiry.

The amount of address information provided to States has been substantially increased through a system improvement which now provides address information on multiple employers of an absent parent. Formerly, only one employer address was provided. Now, address information on all W-2's filed for a given individual in a given year is being provided.

In addition to these implemented improvements, OCSE initiated two projects which will provide new and valuable information from the Internal Revenue Service. The first of these, which is currently being tested and will be implemented early in calendar year 1985, will provide access through the FPLS to information reported to IRS on Tax Form 1099. This represents a major breakthrough in that for the first time, the FPLS will be able to provide information on the name and address of financial institutions that are paying interest and dividends to absent parents. Under the second project, which is currently under development, IRS will provide Social Security Numbers (SSN's) of absent parents who have filed joint returns with the custodial parent. This should prove to be a valuable source of social security numbers in cases where the custodial parent does not provide the absent parent's number.

In addition to these planned changes, OCSE has conducted a series of tests with the Department of Labor (DOL), using the DOL Internet and Cross-match systems, to provide FPLS access to State Unemployment Insurance Agency wage and benefits data. These tests indicate that the DOLS network would be a very effective tool for

location and enforcement on Interstate cases. OCSE is negotiating with DOL to provide FPLS access to this valuable source of information on a continuing basis.

As a result of OCSE's concerted effort over the past two years to improve the FPLS and to make States more aware of its value as a location source, State utilization of the FPLS has increased markedly. FPLS requests with known social security numbers increased by 45 percent in FY 1984 to 352,207. The FPLS provided employer addresses from the Social Security Administration on 254,345 (72 percent) of these requests and home addresses from IRS on 205,425 (58 percent). Combined positive responses from all sources for those 352,297 requests totalled 461,240, or 1.3 addresses for each request. The average time required to provide these addresses from SSA and IRS was about three weeks from the time the request was received by the FPLS.

Congressional interest in facilitating broader use of the FPLS was evidenced in the 98th Congress by the enactment of a provision in P.L. 98-378 which permits States to use the FPLS before exhausting all local sources of information. This provision should expedite enforcement activity on interstate non-AFDC cases and facilitate the initiation of wage withholding procedures on these cases.

OCSE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM/DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (MIS/DSS)

During the spring of 1984, additional functions of the OCSE Management Information System/Decision Support System became operational. This integrated data base management system containing State-by-State financial, performance and profile data provides OCSE managers and operational staff with tools for effective program planning, operation and control. In this phase of implementation, automation of specific administrative functions related to financial analysis, grant awards, statistical analysis and State plan/profile evaluation provided OCSE with the capability to conduct comparative analysis of States' programs at the national level. This system forms the base to permit the analysis of historical data and the simulation and prediction of the consequences of legislative proposals, regulatory changes and policy decisions. As the system's decision support functions evolve, integration of external data and mathematical models will provide operations research support to OCSE for better decision making.

The financial and statistical tables for the Annual Report to Congress are produced by the MIS, and beginning with the 1st quarter, 1985, grant awards will be produced by the system. Descriptions of the functions implemented in the MIS/DSS during 1984 follow:

- The financial analysis function is performed by OCSE primarily to evaluate the program's effectiveness, especially as it relates to financial policies. The performance of the financial management function is extremely important to OCSE as one of the primary goals of the Office is to relate and/or offset the costs to the States of welfare payments made on behalf of families not receiving support from an absent parent. Without the financial analysis capability, OCSE would not have the ability to evaluate its performance.

- The grant award process provides the funding necessary for the States to operate their programs. On a quarterly basis, the individual State requests

from OCSE a grant award to fund its operations for the upcoming quarter. This award, if granted, essentially consists of 2 parts:

- — an advance for the upcoming quarter's expected expenditures; and
- — an adjustment based on a prior quarter's advance and actual expenditures.

o The statistical analysis function enables OCSE to evaluate its current position (e.g., expenditures versus collections), judge its performance over time (e.g., trend analysis) and project into the future (e.g., regression analysis). These analyses are extremely valuable in identifying problems, developing solutions and then evaluating the solutions.

o The State plans/profiles function enhances OCSE's ability to evaluate the program's policies and procedures by analyzing information about each State and its plans and operations. These analyses include evaluating performance and financial data information with data from the States' Preprinted Plans and the State Profile questionnaire.

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The National Child Support Enforcement Reference Center maintains five contracts to provide formal training, technical assistance, and information on child support enforcement to workers and officials involved with the program.

o National Institute for Child Support Enforcement

The National Institute for Child Support Enforcement, operated under contract with University Research Corporation, develops and conducts training courses for State and local child support workers. In FY 1984, Institute staff:

1. Made 120 formal presentations of the following 9 courses:

   Supervisory Skills and Techniques
   Advanced Management Strategies
   Effective Enforcement Techniques
   Paternity Establishment
   Interviewing Skills
   Organizational and Staffing Analysis
   Training of Trainers
   Managing Change in the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) Program
   Essentials for Attorneys in CSE

2. Presented 27 lectures on a variety of CSE topics.

3. Published a new handbook related to the Training of Trainers course entitled, "Training Child Support Enforcement Personnel."

4. Published a monograph concerning the use of clearinghouses entitled "The Central Registry Clearinghouse: A Tool for Improving the Child Support Enforcement Program."

- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) provides training to the judiciary. This training, which ranges from two-hour lectures to all day workshops, is offered to judges both at national meetings and at State judicial forums. Its main purpose is to heighten the awareness of judges to the magnitude of the non-support problem. In FY 1984, NCJFCJ:

1. Conducted 18 national and State conferences to provide CSE training to the judiciary and other court officials.

2. Prepared a special edition of the Juvenile and Family Court Journal devoted to CSE and published a special bimonthly judicial newsletter on issues and programs in CSE.

- National Conference of State Legislatures

Also under contract to OCSE, the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) provides technical assistance to State legislatures in such areas as bill drafting and expert testimony. In FY 1984, NCSL staff:

1. Provided technical assistance, such as bill drafting and preparing testimony for use at legislative hearings, to 32 States.

2. Sponsored 4 statewide conferences. Three of these States have since drafted or enacted major child support legislation:

   a. Texas drafted an administrative process bill, a garnishment bill and a clearinghouse bill.
   b. Washington drafted a mandatory income withholding bill.
   c. Wyoming drafted enabling legislation.
   d. Georgia's conference was held too late in the year for action on legislation in FY 1984.

3. Responded to over 400 legislative information requests about CSE—more than any other subject area in NCSL.

- National Governors' Association

NGA staff disseminated 2 articles to Governors and their staff on wage withholding and tax refund offset.

- American Bar Association

OCSE entered into a contract with the American Bar Association (ABA) to provide a continuing legal education program for attorneys dealing with CSE matters. In FY 1984, ABA staff:

1. Prepared Child Support: An Annotated Bibliography.

2. Developed a national education program on CSE to be presented to attorneys in Washington, D.C. in 1985.

3. Developed a series of continuing legal education programs for local practitioners across the United States.

4. Conducted research with NCSL in interstate wage withholding which resulted in a monograph on the subject.

UNIFORM PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Information from OCSE's Uniform Program Improvement Project (UPIP) survey of States was posted on OCSE's MIS/DSS database. Implementation of the UPIP system provides prompt access to accurate State profile data that can be used for program comparisons and identification of differing programmatic approaches. Maintenance of the UPIP data is a continuing process and there is also a periodic review and verification of all posted data to maximize accuracy. Utilization of the UPIP data enables OCSE to better target its technical assistance resources and identify both sources and candidates for technology transfers. Besides enabling OCSE to target its technical assistance to areas with the greatest need for improvement, UPIP data can be obtained by States and jurisdictions to aid program evaluations of specific areas as part of their internal managerial processes.

STATE SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT AND ADP EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

OCSE has fostered the development and modernization of computer systems in States throughout the country in support of the Child Support program. Virtually every State has received Federal financial participation in the costs of system development and ADP equipment acquisition since the inception of the IV-D program in 1975. This activity has resulted in major systems development efforts and the implementation of numerous innovative techniques which have significantly improved the operation of the Child Support Enforcement program.

In recognition of the essential contribution that effective computer systems support makes to a successful Child Support Enforcement program, the 96th Congress provided 90 percent Federal incentive funding for State systems development in P.L. 96-265 effective July 1981.

In FY 1984, OCSE received over 215 requests from States and local jurisdictions for Federal Financial Participation for the acquisition of automated systems and equipment. A total of $20.4 million was approved in response to these requests. Of this amount, over $4.0 million was authorized at the 90 percent reimbursement rate for comprehensive statewide systems in ten States — Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Texas and Wisconsin. An additional $1.4 million was approved for the continued development of comprehensive statewide systems in eleven States previously approved for 90 percent reimbursement.

The 98th Congress, in P.L. 98-378, has placed additional requirements on States for the administration of the Child Support Enforcement program. Recognizing that these requirements will place an added administrative burden on States, the new law makes it explicit that funding to automate the new requirements will be at the 90 percent rate under certain conditions. The new law also makes FFP available at the 90 percent rate in expenditures for the rental or purchase of computer hardware used for the operation of a computerized support enforcement system.

OCSE is currently developing guidelines for the implementation of these new provisions. Since effective implementation of these provisions will require automation, it is anticipated that there will be a significant increase in State system development activities in these areas during fiscal year 1985.

To further support the development of computer systems, an Information Systems Conference was sponsored in Dallas, Texas. The workshop was attended by over 250 representatives from over 40 States. It provided attendees with an opportunity to become exposed to State-of-the-art systems technology and to attend workgroup sessions on new child support initiatives.

URBAN ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

OCSE's urban assistance initiative, begun in the spring of 1981, assists major urban areas in improving program performance by increasing collections as well as cost effectiveness. Central and Regional Office staff provide intensive on-site assistance and work with State and local staff in indepth analysis of problem areas and development of recommendations for change. Based on the jurisdiction's acceptance of the recommendations, implementation assistance is provided by OCSE and/or contractual resources.

In Newark, New Jersey, the first project undertaken, changes in the areas of organization, operation, and management, were credited by local staff in increasing overall collections by over 30 percent from FY 1980 (the last full year before activity started) and FY 1983 (when the project was substantially completed). Collections for 1984 (excluding collections from the tax offset process) are $18.1 million, an increase of 14.6 percent over 1983, for a total increase of 49.6 percent over the base year of 1980. With OCSE assistance, New Jersey, in FY 1984, conducted comprehensive assessments in Union and Hudson Counties, respectively. The combined caseload of these two counties is approximately 85 percent of the Newark caseload. Thus, the potential impact of similar increases in collections in these counties is great. Comprehensive studies were conducted in both counties in FY 1984 and recommendations for change along the lines of those made in Newark were presented and are being considered by county officials.

Urban assistance projects are being conducted in nine other cities —Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco, California; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; New York City, New York; Washington, D.C.; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Buffalo, New York.

In Baltimore, the CSE unit has been restructured to simplify and streamline organizational design and improve management. In addition, more efficient case processing procedures have been instituted to consolidate fragmented functional responsibilities, eliminate duplication of effort and improve staff utilization. Local staff indicate that, although results at this point are preliminary, these changes appear to be leading to positive results. FY 1984 collections in Baltimore were $23,240,789, an increase of 49% over the FY 1982 collections of $15,623,561. Automated data processing systems enhancements, to automate the distribution function and, eventually, permit the reassignment of a substantial number of staff to case work, were under development.

St. Louis, like Baltimore, has been restructured to simplify and streamline organizational design, and improve management. More efficient case processing procedures have been put in place to expedite case flow, eliminate fragmentation and duplication

of effort and improve staff utilization. Also, analyses were being conducted to permit the development of comprehensive planning/control and management information systems to facilitate more effective management. In San Francisco, the performance-based management system developed last year became operational. A feasibility study was conducted to determine whether a new ADP system should be transferred from a like county or the current system should be modified to enhance its capabilities. In Detroit, ADP software to be installed on the current system to enhance the enforcement function was under development. In Chicago, an organizational restructuring designed to encourage and facilitate the establishment of support obligations on a voluntary basis, through administrative procedures, was started.

In New York City, a comprehensive study of the organization, policy, procedures, workflow and staffing of the Court Operations unit was conducted and recommendations were made regarding ways in which its effectiveness and efficiency could be improved through enhancement of these areas. A pilot study was conducted in one of the boroughs, in which a unit was reorganized and draft procedures and new job descriptions were developed. Staff was trained onsite prior to pilot implementation. Emphasis was placed on streamlining and expediting the process (including the utilization of the administrative process where voluntary agreements on obligations are reached) and improving employee utilization through job redesign and enhancement, as well as the establishment of motivational performance standards.

In Washington, D.C., a case-flow and procedural analysis was conducted and changes were instituted to standardize and streamline the process to improve effectiveness, efficiency and employee utilization. In Philadelphia, an analysis of the operations of the Family Court was conducted and recommendations for improvement presented. In Buffalo, a comprehensive analysis of the organization, operation, staffing and management of IV-D was conducted in FY 1983. The resulting recommendations were used as a basis for a restructuring of the agency which was largely accomplished in FY 1984. The reorganization is aimed at streamlining procedures, simplifying work flow and providing improved employee accountability and management control. New case-flow procedures and job descriptions were drafted and employees trained. A performance-based management system is under development.

CHAPTER VI

PROGRAM AUDIT

OCSE is responsible for conducting periodic audits of States' child support enforcement programs for purposes of evaluating effectiveness and determining compliance with Federal program requirements. While the OCSE Regional Representatives perform day-to-day financial analyses of administrative costs claimed by the States, the Audit Division also conducts comprehensive financial audits of administrative costs claimed by the States at 70 percent Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for administering the Child Support Enforcement program. In Fiscal Year (FY) 1984, OCSE issued 66 audit reports to the States. The types of audits conducted are discussed below.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SYSTEMS REVIEWS

Since the inception of the Title IV-D program, States' program effectiveness had been evaluated solely on the basis of compliance with State Plan Requirements. However, the growth and maturity of the Child Support Enforcement program since 1975 has called for a dual aproach of evaluating effectiveness on the basis of performance as well as process compliance. This dual audit approach will be initiated with the FY 1986 audit period.

In order to assess States' performance on a tangible, qualifiable basis, several initial performance indicators have been developed by OCSE in conjunction with State officals. These indicators are:

$$\frac{\text{AFDC IV-D Collections}}{\text{Total IV-D Expenditures}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Non-AFDC Collections}}{\text{Total IV-D Expenditures}}$$

$$\frac{\text{AFDC IV-D Collections}}{\text{IV-A Assistance Payments}}$$

Beginning with the audits for FY 1986, these indicators will be used to evaluate performance, and together with State Plan compliance, will constitute the bases for determining States' program effectiveness for purposes of the audit penalty. In future years, additional performance indicators will also be measured to evaluate performance.

The first and second performance measures noted above are also the same ratios which will be used to compute program incentive awards to the States. Consequently, the purpose of the Audit Division's Financial and Statistical Systems Reviews is to determine whether each State's systems for recording, summarizing, and reporting program collection, expenditure, and statistical data to OCSE are reliable in terms of providing accurate and complete information. If one or more of the State's systems are not reliable, it will impact on program effectiveness, as well as the computation of incentive payments in the future.

As of September 30, 1984, the audit fieldwork for 42 of 53 reviews of States' systems had been completed. Final Audit Reports were issued to 17 States. These reports

indicated that the States' expenditure and collection systems were generally reliable; however, four States had unreliable collection systems. Collection system deficiencies disclosed by our reviews included:

- Collection data not properly accumulated, inaccurate, or not supported by documentation;
- Collections could not be reconciled to deposit records;
- Cash handling and accounting functions were not separated; and
- Distributions were improperly made.

Nearly all reviews found that the statistical systems were not reliable for reasons such as:

- Case data was omitted, inaccurate, or not supported by documentation;
- Case classifications were not consistent with Federal requirements; and
- Procedures had not been developed to report certain case activities.

The audit reports contained recommendations to the States for improving their systems, however, because the performance indicators initially will be computed based on data derived from States' financial and collection systems, priority will be given to correcting these deficiencies.

PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

The purpose of the audits was to determine if the States' child support enforcement programs were in conformity with the Federal requirements (Public Law 93-647 Part B and 45 CFR 305). If a State's program is not meeting the requirements of the law, a 5 percent reduction in Federal reimbursement for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) funds may be imposed. Nine Final Audit Reports issued in FY 1984 revealed that the States were providing child support services. However, several areas needed improvement because:

- Appropriate services were not provided uniformly throughout the State;
- Documentation was not always available to indicate services were provided;
- Distributions of child support payments were sometimes incorrect;
- Monitoring of cases for action were not always performed; and
- Interstate incentive payments were not properly identified or paid.

Recommendations were made to the States to improve their program operations.

FEDERAL TAX REFUND OFFSET PROJECT

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) authorizes the offset of individual Federal income tax refunds to satisfy delinquent child support obligations of absent parents whose families were eligible for AFDC payments. The purpose of

the reviews was to determine whether case submissions certified by the States for tax offset during Tax Year 1983 were accurate and met the requirements of the project.

Generally, we found that the States had implemented satisfactory tax offset programs. However, we identified the following problems in varying degrees:

- Inaccurate computation of obligations in arrears;
- Modification and deletions not properly submitted;
- Invalid legal agreements for recovery of payments; and
- Refunds on excess/erroneous offsets not being promptly made to the taxpayer.

Recommendations were made to the States to improve the accuracy, completeness, and quality of future submissions.

FINANCIAL AUDITS

While the OCSE Regional Representatives perform day-to-day financial analyses of costs claimed, the Audit Division conducts various financial audits to determine whether costs claimed for Federal reimbursement were allowable, reasonable, and allocable to the Child Support Enforcement program, and whether internal controls were adequate to ensure that the costs were valid and properly reported. Financial audits consist primarily of full-scope administrative cost audits, limited cost audits, and reviews of State expenditure claims on the OCSE-41.

CHAPTER VII

STATE IV-D PROGRAMS, FY 1984 ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Throughout FY 1984, the States took steps to improve their programs by developing and implementing techniques in a variety of areas. The year saw the continued growth of the Federal Income Tax Refund Intercept program, the Unemployment Compensation Intercept, the Urban Assistance program, and the installation of computer systems in a number of States. In addition, a number of States passed legislation which will further enhance their programs.

Since its inception, the Federal Income Tax Refund Intercept has been a cost effective tool for increasing collections. Several States showed significant strides in using this technique in FY 1984. For example, Delaware collected $1.1 million, a 650 percent increase over FY 1983 and West Virginia's collections rose to over $1.5 million with submittals increased by over 450 percent. Other States showing significant increases in using this technique were Virginia, where submittals increased 80 percent to 18,000 cases due to a special initiative, South Carolina which increased submittals by 134 percent, Kentucky up 117 percent, and Massachusetts up 42 percent. South Carolina also showed a 94 percent increase in collections, while collections were up 88 percent in Tennessee, 75 percent in Georgia, 72 percent in Kentucky, 34 percent in Florida, 27 percent in New Mexico, and 16 percent in Arkansas. Arizona joined an increasing number of States, and anticipated the CSE Amendments of 1984, by initiating State income tax refund intercept.

Another technique which received increased attention in FY 1984 was the Unemployment Compensation Intercept. New Jersey initiated this program in FY 1984 and collected $585,000. In only its second year of using this technique, New York collected $1.1 million. California began its program in March and had collected over $1 million by the end of August. Nevada also implemented its program on a statewide level in FY 1984 and collected over $6000 on just 20 cases in the first three months. Missouri initiated a cooperative agreement with Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and Arkansas for interception of Unemployment Compensation location information and collection of benefits. This should help all of these States to increase future collections using this technique.

Many States continued to give attention to the installation or enhancement of automated systems. For example, during FY 1984, Massachusetts converted to computerized collection and monitoring systems and New Hampshire automated its distribution process. Alaska, Idaho, and Connecticut completed installation of their ADP systems which are now in use. Several States such as Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington continued to develop their systems. Advance Planning Documents (APD's) were approved in FY 1984 for Puerto Rico, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin. A number of other States, such as Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Nebraska, and Arizona, developed and/or submitted APD's in FY 1984.

The legislative base for child support enforcement was strengthened in many States by the passage of a variety of State legislation in FY 1984. A number of States such as Maryland, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia passed legislation permitting the establishment of paternity until the age of majority. In Florida, legislation was passed to pay child support through court depositories and for the payment of fees to Sheriffs' offices for service of process. Among other legislative changes, the State of Washington passed a law to remove the fee charged

to custodial parents in non-AFDC cases. Alaska's new laws included one for the legitimation of children by acknowledgement in writing. Texas passed a constitutional amendment on garnishment for child support. Illinois enacted the "Illinois Parentage Act" which is a version of the model law, the Uniform Parentage Act. In Connecticut, new laws were passed for the inclusion of medical insurance in child support and registration of foreign paternity judgement among others. Maine passed a child custody law which revised terminology, enacted "Best Interest of the Child" criteria, and provided for mandatory mediation in certain cases. Other States which passed or considered significant legislation include New York, Puerto Rico, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, California, Nevada, and Massachusetts.

Following the lead of Congress in designating August 1983 as "National Child Support Enforcement Month," many States made similar proclamations in FY 1984. A "Child Support Awareness Month" was proclaimed in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Guam. "Child Support Awareness Week" occurred in September in Pennsylvania and the month of August was "Child Support Enforcement Month" in Texas. Alabama credits "Child Support Month" (September) and a strong outreach program with greatly increasing non-AFDC collections.

In addition to the Secretary's Symposium held in August, other conferences were held at the State level. The 5th Annual Child Support Conference was held in Hawaii while Nevada had its first Statewide Child Support Training Conference. The State of Washington held a conference entitled "The Economics of Child Support, Paternity and Custody."

CHAPTER VIII

STATE FINANCIAL AND PROGRAM DATA

This chapter presents selected financial, statistical, and program data obtained from Federal reports completed by the States. Data reported by the States are complete as of the time of preparation of this report. States, however, often submit supplemental and/or revised reports; the numbers shown may be revised at a later date.

Total child support collections on behalf of AFDC and non-AFDC individuals amounted to nearly $2.4 billion during FY 1984. As can be seen in Table 4, collections on behalf of families receiving AFDC increased by $120 million from $880 million in FY 1983 to $1.0 billion in FY 1984. Collections on behalf of families not receiving public assistance increased by $231 milllion, from $1.14 billion in FY 1983 to over $1.37 billion in FY 1984. Comparing combined AFDC and non-AFDC collections with total expenditures for FY 1984 yields an average of $3.29 collected for every $1.00 spent nationwide.

A series of graphs and tables cover the various financial and programmatic statistical information for fiscal years 1980 — 1984.

State Program Characteristics Chart

The fold-out chart on page 37 provides a brief overview of organizational and statutory information on the child support enforcement program in each of the 54 States and jurisdictions. Following is an explanation of some of the headings used in the chart.

- Application Fee -- this column depicts whether the State charged an optional application fee for services to non-AFDC families and/or recovered costs from collections.

- Support Obligations -- this shows whether support obligations may be established by court order, by legally binding administrative processes, or by quasi-judicial processes. Note that this list indicates only whether some form of alternative process is available to the State, not whether it is actually used.

- Collection After Family Becomes Ineligible -- this column shows whether the State continues to collect child support on behalf of families for up to five months after the family becomes ineligible for AFDC.

- Enforcement Techniques -- these columns include those techniques available to the States, not necessarily those used. Federal courts and Internal Revenue Service collections are not listed because they are available to all States under Federal law.

Chart B

STATE PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS* —FISCAL YEAR 1984

State	Name of Title IV-D Agency	Level of Administration: State	Level of Administration: Local	Application Fee for Non-AFDC: Fee	Application Fee for Non-AFDC: Costs Recovered	Support Obligations: Court Order	Support Obligations: Administrative	Support Obligations: Quasi-Judicial	Collection After Family Becomes Ineligible	Enforcement Techniques: Contempt	Garnishment	Criminal	Attachment/ Execution	Debt Off-Set	Liens	Income Withholding	Volunteers
Alabama	Bureau of CS		X			X		X	none	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Alaska	CSE Division	X				X	X		3 months	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X
Arizona	CSE Administration	X	X**			X		X	3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Arkansas	CSE Unit	X			O	X		X	3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California	CS Program Management Branch		X		X	X		X	3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colorado	**CSE Section**		X	X	X	X		O	**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut	**CSE Unit**	X		O		X		X	**3 months**	X	X	X	X		X	X	O
Delaware	**Bureau of CSE**	X		O		X		X	**3 months**	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O
Dist. of Columbia	**Bureau of Paternity and CSE**	O		O		X			**5 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X		O
Florida	**OCSE**	X			X	X		X	**3 months**	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Georgia	Office of CS Recovery	X				X	X		2 months	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O
Guam	CSE Office	X		X	X	X			5 months	X	X		X	X		X	X
Hawaii	CSE Services	X				X			none	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	Bureau of CSE	X				X			3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X		O
Illinois	Bureau of CSE	X				X	X		none	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Indiana	**CS Division**	X		X	X	X		X	**none**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Iowa	**CS Recovery Unit**	X				X	X		**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	**CSE Program**	X		X		X			**none**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	**Division of CSE**	X		X	X	X	X		**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	**SE Services Program**	X				X			**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	SE and Location Unit	X		X	X	X	X		3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Maryland	CSE Administration	X	X**	O		X		X	5 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Massachusetts	CSE Unit	O		X		X		X	none	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Michigan	Office of CS	X				X		X	none	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	OCSE		X		X	X		X	5 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mississippi	**CS Department**	X		O	O	X			**none**	X	X	X	X		X		
Missouri	**CSE Unit**	X	X**			X	X		**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Montana	**CSE Bureau**	O		O	O	X	X		**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Nebraska	**CSE Office**	X		X		X		X	**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	**CSE Program**	X			X	X		X	**5 months**	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
New Hampshire	Office of CSE Services	X		X	X	X	X	X	none	X	X	X	X		X	X	O
New Jersey	Bureau of CS and Paternity		O			X			none	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	CSE Bureau	X		X	X	X			5 months	X	X		X		X	X	O
New York	OCSE		X	X	X	X		X	3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
North Carolina	CSE Section		X	X		X			none	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O
North Dakota	CSE Agency		X		X	X		O	3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	Bureau of CS		X			X		X	5 months	X	X	X	X		X	X	O
Oklahoma	**CSE Unit**	X		X	X	X	X		1 month	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Oregon	Recovery Services Section	X	X**			X		X	3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Pennsylvania	CS Programs	X				X		X	none	X	X	X	X		X	O	O
Puerto Rico	CSE Program	X		X	X	X			3 months	X	X	X	X		X		
Rhode Island	Bureau of Family Support	X		X	X	X			none	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	Division of CSE	O			X	X			3 months	X		X	X	X	X		O
South Dakota	OCSE	X		X	X	X	X	O	3 months	X	X	X	X		X	X	O
Tennessee	Office of CS Services	O				X		X	none	X	X	X	X		X		X
Texas	**CSE Branch**	X		X	X	X			**3 months**	X		X	X		X	X	X
Utah	**Bureau of CSE**	X			O	X	X	O	3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	**Division of CSE**	X		O		X	X		**none**	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Virgin Islands	**Division of Paternity and CS**	X		X		X			**3 months**	X	X	X	X	X			X
Virginia	**Division of SE**	X		X		X	X		**none**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O
Washington	Office of SE	X	X**			X	X	X	4 months	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
West Virginia	OCSE	X		O		X			none	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Wisconsin	Bureau of CS	X	X**	X	X	X			3 months	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Wyoming	CSE Section	X		X	X	X		O	5 months	X	X	X	X		X	O	O

* X - By Legislation, O - by Practice

**Combined State/Local Administration

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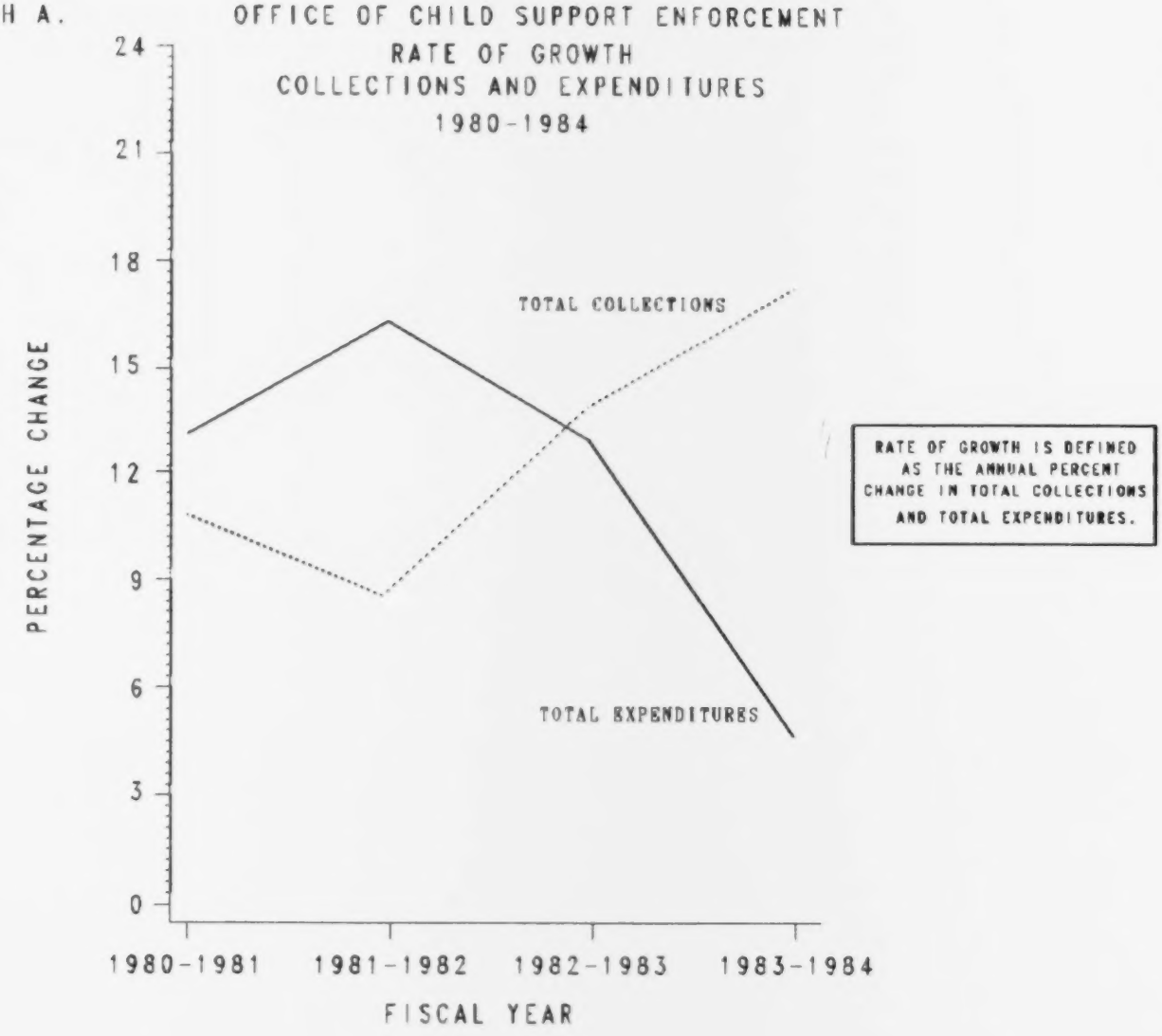
GRAPH A.


OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
RATE OF GROWTH
COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES
1980-1984
PERCENTAGE CHANGE
24
21
18
15
12
9
6
3
0
TOTAL COLLECTIONS
TOTAL EXPENDITURES
1980-1981
1981-1982
1982-1983
1983-1984
FISCAL YEAR
RATE OF GROWTH IS DEFINED AS THE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

GRAPH A

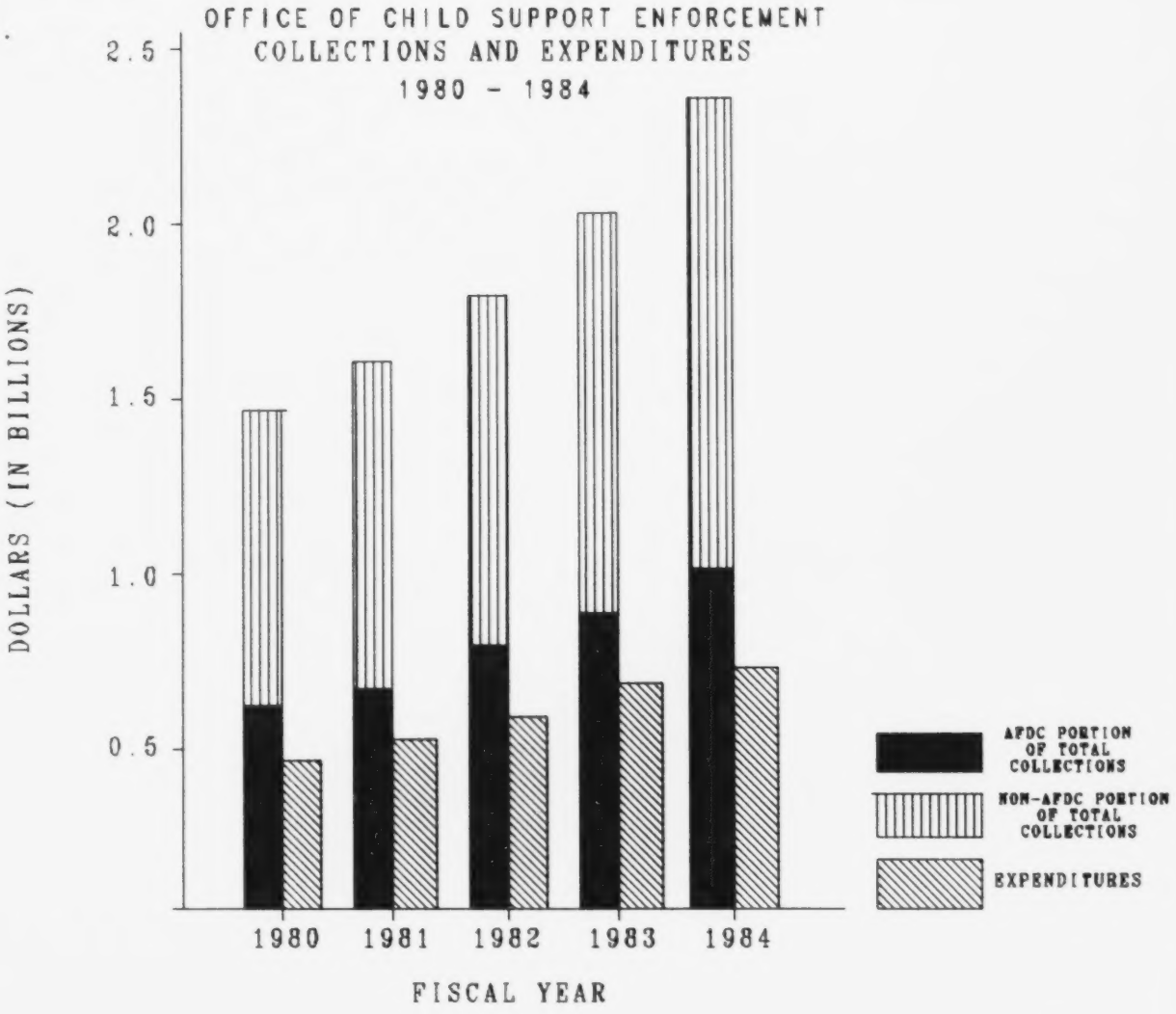
This graph shows the rates or percentage of growth in total child support collections and total expenditures year to year since FY 1980.

Both child support collections and expenditures have increased since FY 1980. Using FY 1980 as a base, collections have risen by 61 percent and expenditures by 55 percent since FY 1980. It is interesting, however, to note that the annual rates of growth in collections have shown increases and the annual rates of growth in expenditures have shown decreases since FY 1981.

The graph depicts these rates of change and clearly shows that in FY 1982 the Child Support Enforcement program evidenced a dramatic change when State programs were beginning to contain rising expenditures while accelerating total collections.

Federal legislation enacted during FY 1981 and 1982, which specifically provided for the offset of Federal income tax refunds and unemployment compensation benefits, offered special opportunities to increase collections. At the same time, State budgetary restraints and increased emphasis on program management helped stabilize expenditures.

GRAPH B.


OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES
1980 - 1984
DOLLARS (IN BILLIONS)
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
FISCAL YEAR
AFDC PORTION OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS
NON-AFDC PORTION OF TOTAL COLLECTIONS
EXPENDITURES

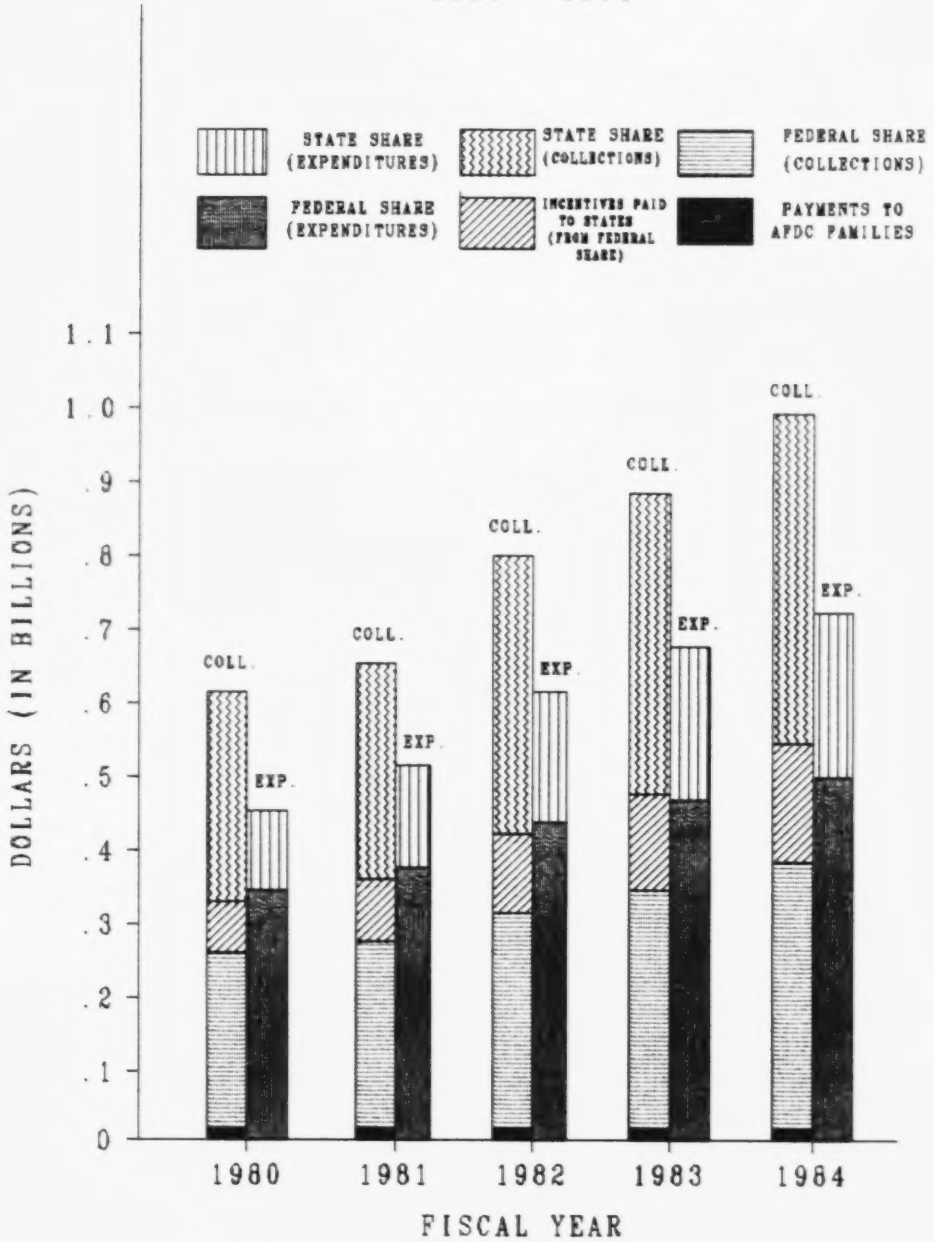
GRAPH B

This graph illustrates the five year trend of Child Support Enforcement collections and expenditures further broken out by the AFDC and non-AFDC portions of collections. Total collections have risen 61 percent from $1.5 billion in FY 1980 to $2.4 billion in FY 1984 while expenditures have risen 55 percent from $466 million in FY 1980 to $723 million in FY 1984.

AFDC collections have risen 66 percent in the last five years and non-AFDC collections have risen 57 percent. While the five year percent increase has been similiar for all four categories, annual increases have been more erratic. Collections have shown more dramatic increases since FY 1982 when the increases in expenditures started to slow.

GRAPH C.

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
DISTRIBUTION OF AFDC COLLECTIONS
AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES
1980 - 1984



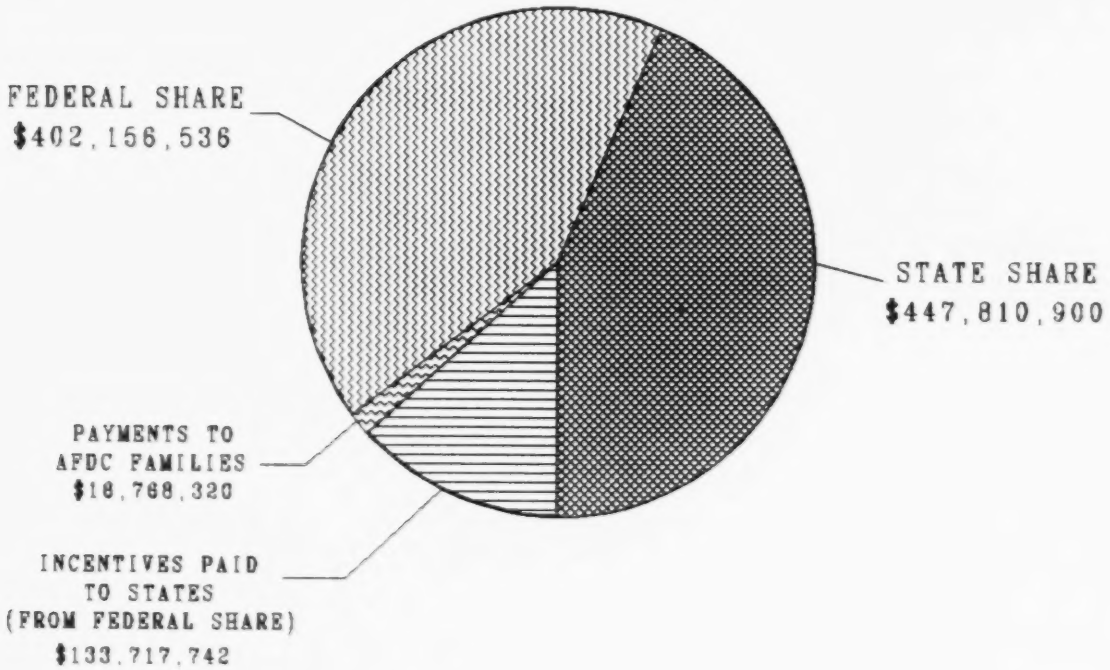
GRAPH C

AFDC Child Support Enforcement collections are distributed into State and Federal shares, as well as payments to families. States receive incentives out of the Federal share of collections. This graph depicts the division of AFDC collections and total expenditures into the appropriate "share."

In FY 1984, the Federal Government received 40 percent of the AFDC collections and paid 70 percent of the expenditures. States received 58 percent of the AFDC collections and paid 30 percent of the expenditures.

GRAPH D.

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
DISTRIBUTION OF AFDC COLLECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1984

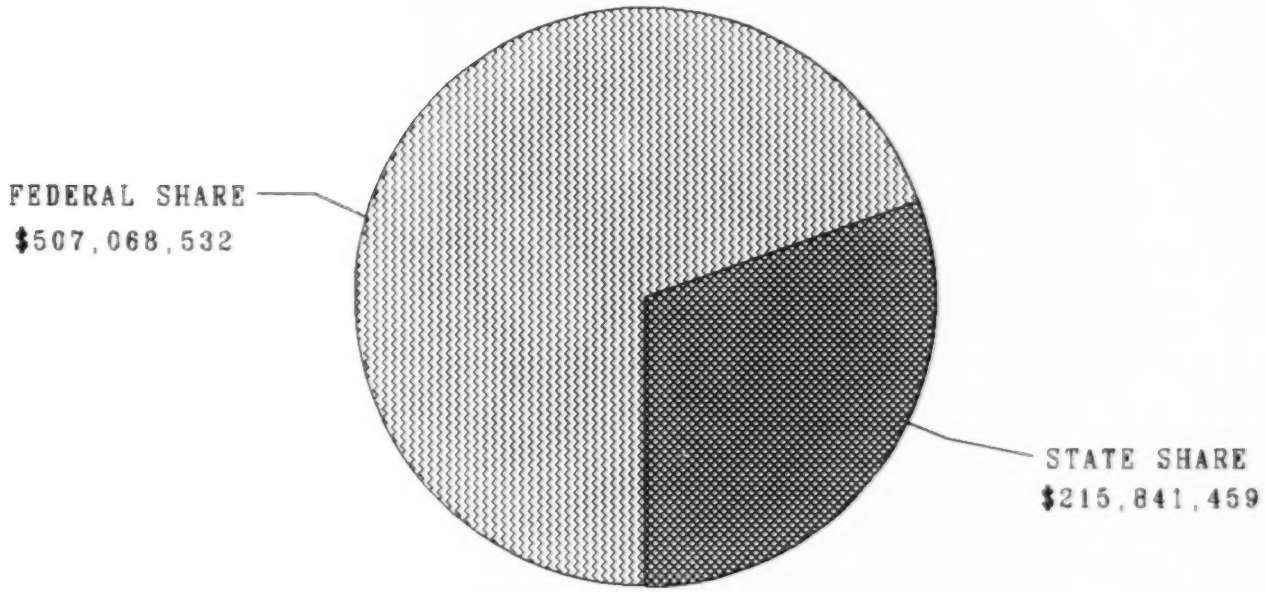


GRAPH D

This graph shows the distribution of AFDC collections for FY 1984. The illustration shows that of the $1 billion collected, the Federal Government received only 40 percent while the States received 58 percent. The remaining collections were payments that went to AFDC families.

GRAPH E.

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1984

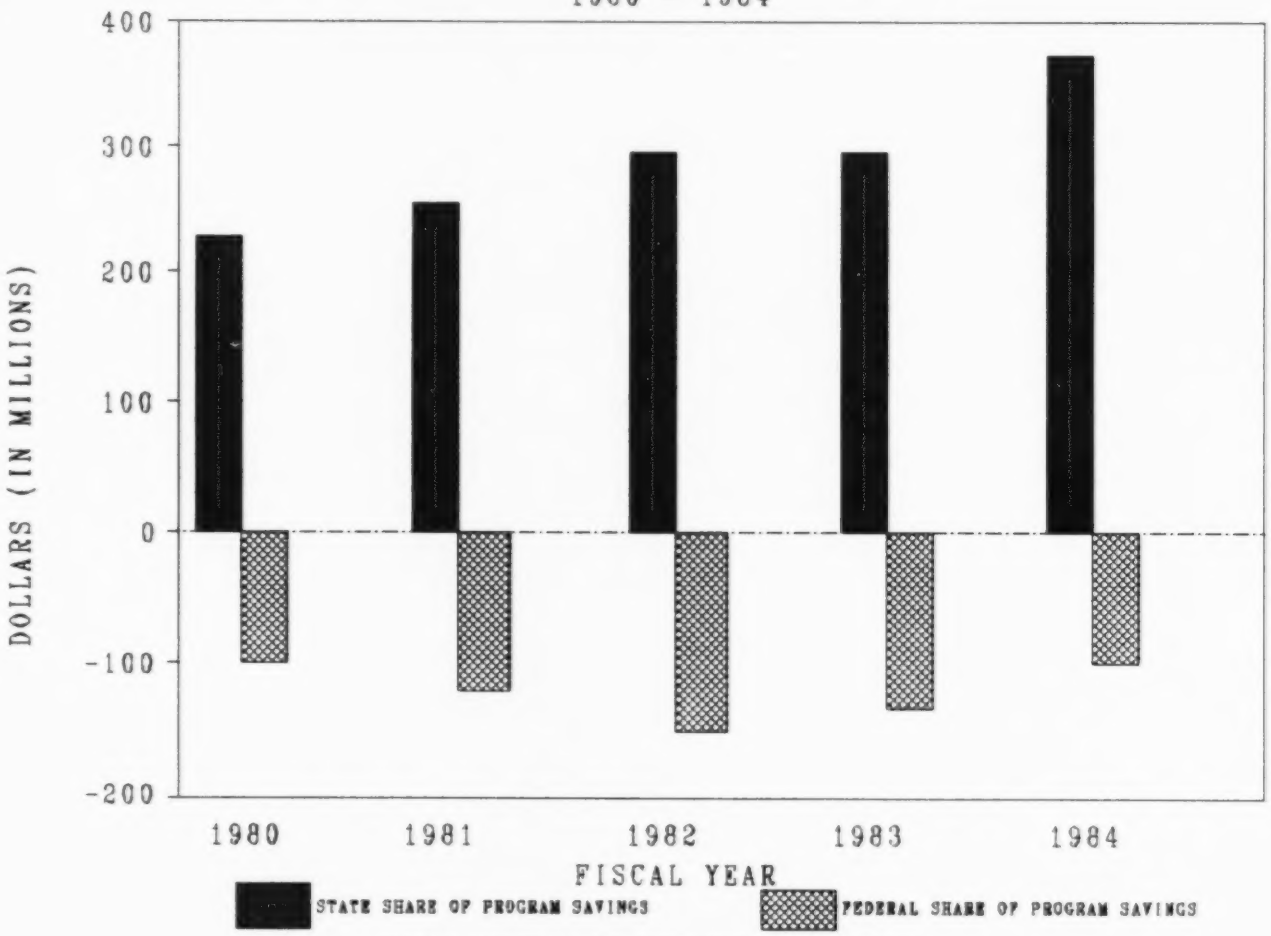


GRAPH E

This graph depicts the distribution of total expenditures in FY 1984. It shows that the Federal Government paid 70 percent of the costs of operating the program whereas the States only paid 30 percent. This is a comparison to graph D which showed the distribution of AFDC child support collections.

GRAPH F

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAM SAVINGS
1980 - 1984



PROGRAM SAVINGS IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNTS
RETAINED FROM AFDC COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES

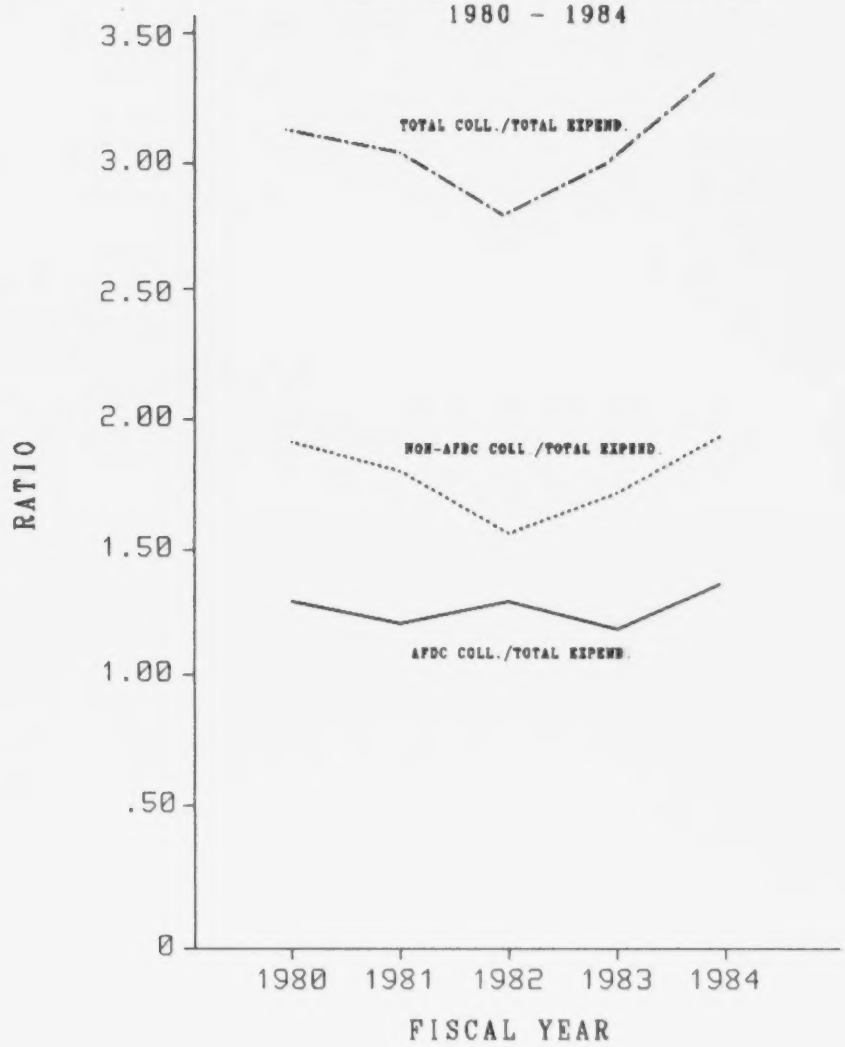
GRAPH F

This graph shows "Program Savings" from FY 1980 through FY 1984. "Program Savings" is defined as the difference between amounts retained from AFDC child support collections and total expenditures. The States' share of retained collections is higher than the Federal share because the States receive an incentive payment out of the Federal share. The Federal share is thus reduced to only 40 percent of the AFDC child support collections. At the same time the Federal government pays 70 percent of the total program costs while the States pay only 30 percent. Non-AFDC child support collections are distributed to the families and are not included in "Program Savings."

In FY 1984, the Federal Government lost $105 million while the States had "Program Savings" of $366 million. In the last 2 years, the Federal government's loss has declined and the States' savings has continued to increase. This is in part due to the change in the Federal matching rate from 75 percent to 70 percent in October 1982 (FY 1983) and the reduction in the incentive rate from 15 percent to 12 percent in October 1983 (FY 1984).

GRAPH G.

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
COST EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS
1980 - 1984

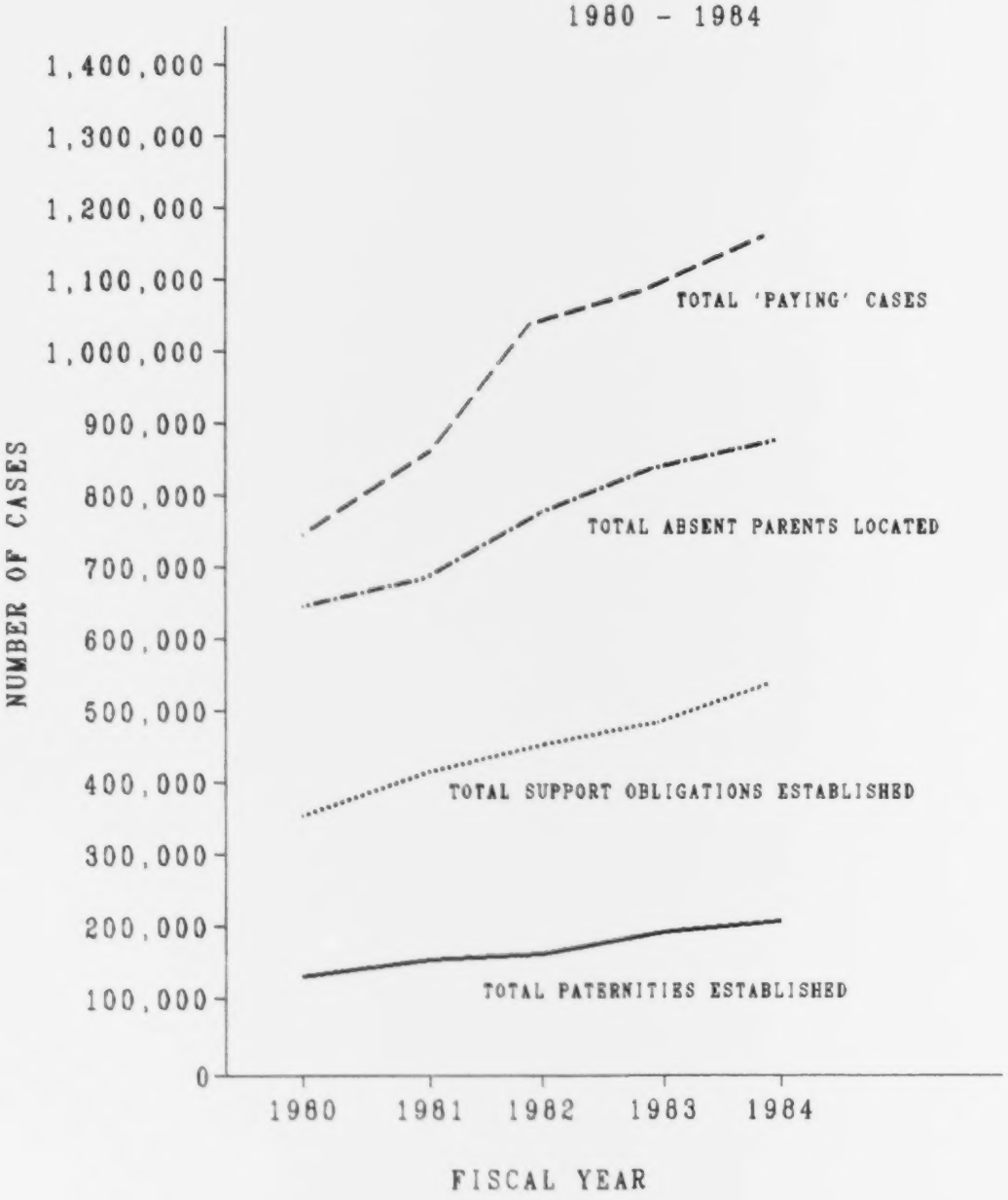


GRAPH G

Graph G shows five year cost effectiveness ratios for total child support collections, AFDC child support collections and non-AFDC child support collections as they relate to total expenditures. These ratios show increases for the last two fiscal years when the cost effectiveness ratio increased by 10 points (from 1.28 to 1.38) for AFDC child support collections to total expenditures, 30 points (from 1.61 to 1.91) for non-AFDC child support collections to total expenditures and 40 points (from 2.89 to 3.29) for total child support collections to total expenditures.

GRAPH H.

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT
PROGRAM ACTIVITY
1980 - 1984



Graph H

Graph H shows five year line graphs for four measures of Child Support Enforcement program activity. Total paying cases rose 60 percent from 746,071 cases in FY 1980 to 1,193,718 cases in FY 1984. Total absent parents located rose from 642,580 in FY 1980 to 874,595 in FY 1984, a 36 percent increase.

Both child support obligations established and paternities established rose slightly over 50 percent in the five year period. Paternities established rose to 219,360 and support obligations established to 573,313 in FY 1984 from 144,483 and 374,434 respectively in FY 1980.

TECHNICAL NOTES TO TABLES

The following tables include program and financial data submitted to OCSE's Central Office by the 50 States and 4 jurisdictions (the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) which participate in the title IV-D Child Support Enforcement program.

In tables where U.S. totals are shown, the totals will not always reflect the same number of reporting States and jurisdictions, as not all States have reported all data. Comparison of U.S. totals for various fiscal years should be evaluated with this in mind.

Large inconsistencies or reporting deviations between FY 1983 and FY 1984 data are explained in specific footnotes which follow the tables. Information contained in the footnotes has been taken from explanations supplied by individual States; OCSE has no means of independently verifying the accuracy of these statements. Some variances in these data may not be footnoted due to a State's inability to determine the reason for the variance. For explanation of variances in prior years refer to the footnotes published in previous editions of the annual report to Congress.

Data shown for prior fiscal years may differ from previously published figures due to revised data submittals from some States. In addition, deviations in State data between fiscal years may be the result of variance in the number of counties reporting to a State from quarter to quarter, or from the use of estimated data.

Appendix D provides a glossary of financial and statistical terms and the source of the data depicted in the following tables.

NOTE: Only total IV-D expenditures are presented in this report as the program structure in many states is such that the accurate division of expenses between AFDC and non-AFDC functions cannot be done.

TABLE 1

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS
($000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TOTAL IV-D COLLECTIONS	$1,477,564	$1,628,927	$1,770,378	$2,024,184	$2,378,088
AFDC COLLECTIONS	603,074	670,637	785,931	879,862	1,000,453
STATE SHARE	274,344	301,709	353,591	395,525	447,811
FEDERAL SHARE	246,304	266,395	310,931	349,061	402,157
PAYMENTS TO AFDC FAMILIES	10,016	11,621	14,776	14,538	16,768
INCENTIVE PAYMENTS	72,410	90,911	106,632	120,738	133,718
NON-AFDC COLLECTIONS	874,491	958,291	984,447	1,144,322	1,377,634
TOTAL IV-D ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES *	465,604	526,423	611,792	691,106	722,910
STATE SHARE	116,602	131,652	152,914	203,967	215,841
FEDERAL SHARE	349,002	394,771	458,878	487,139	507,069
PROGRAM SAVINGS					
STATE SHARE	230,152	260,969	307,309	312,296	365,687
FEDERAL SHARE	-102,698	-128,377	-147,946	-138,078	-104,912
TOTAL FEES AND COSTS RECOVERED FOR NON-AFDC CASES	4,943	5,419	2,966	2,682	2,970
COST-EFFECTIVENESS RATIOS					
TOTAL/TOTAL	3.17	3.09	2.89	2.93	3.29
AFDC/TOTAL	1.30	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.38
NON-AFDC/TOTAL	1.88	1.82	1.61	1.66	1.91

SOURCE: OCSE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL DATA
* STATES IN GENERAL HAVE NOT ACCURATELY REPORTED THE BREAKOUT OF EXPENDITURES BETWEEN THE AFDC AND NON-AFDC PORTIONS OF THE PROGRAM

TABLE 2

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TOTAL IV-D CASELOAD	5,431,975	6,266,436	7,027,830	7,515,867	7,998,978
AFDC CASELOAD	4,583,016	5,111,735	5,547,302	5,827,911	6,135,571
NON-AFDC CASELOAD	848,959	1,154,701	1,480,528	1,687,956	1,863,407
AFDC CASES FOR WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE	502,603	547,707	597,231	594,679	646,545
NON-AFDC CASES FOR WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE	243,468	325,280	448,102	507,031	547,173
PERCENTAGE OF AFDC CASES WITH COLLECTIONS	11.0	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.5
PERCENTAGE OF NON-AFDC CASES WITH COLLECTIONS	28.7	28.2	30.3	30.0	29.4
TOTAL ABSENT PARENTS LOCATED	642,580	695,921	779,298	830,672	874,595
TOTAL PATERNITIES ESTABLISHED	144,483	163,538	172,767	208,270	219,360
TOTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED	374,434	414,053	462,128	496,294	573,313
PERCENTAGE OF AFDC PAYMENTS RECOVERED	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.6	7.0

SOURCE: OCSE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE 3

TOTAL COLLECTIONS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	6,572,844	5,021,408	8,059,860	8,642,891	11,977,783
ALASKA	4,665,060	5,931,545	7,387,808	9,704,136	10,307,283
ARIZONA	7,073,449	8,754,995	10,420,500	10,563,407	14,246,531
ARKANSAS	4,567,893	4,856,291	5,552,719	7,401,292	7,808,794
CALIFORNIA	194,792,765	201,425,767	247,023,374	254,586,264	285,803,758
COLORADO	5,915,520	12,302,090	16,937,820	17,178,350	15,129,441
CONNECTICUT	25,993,733	29,602,167	37,078,189	39,226,977	43,160,081
DELAWARE	6,460,003	6,944,761	7,383,463	8,096,534	9,757,875
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,653,762	1,908,733	2,574,483	3,521,080	3,993,216
FLORIDA	12,325,503	16,931,578	20,274,108	19,080,268	42,752,798
GEORGIA	6,479,713	8,304,192	9,499,711	13,439,412	18,585,890
GUAM	103,726	148,879	259,480	390,777	484,981
HAWAII	6,951,281	7,546,658	8,223,895	10,086,672	10,271,569
IDAHO	2,915,412	3,276,732	4,447,650	4,689,764	4,726,195
ILLINOIS	12,446,799	13,943,000	21,599,130	32,024,520	42,875,741
INDIANA	10,612,139	12,338,995	14,589,260	20,788,844	26,048,418
IOWA	16,036,643	21,521,793	26,809,251	29,184,654	33,139,637
KANSAS	5,358,509	6,907,879	9,600,822	9,921,074	10,887,582
KENTUCKY	14,712,872	14,732,448	14,646,678	19,702,378	22,365,252
LOUISIANA	15,046,311	17,833,232	22,319,848	25,753,696	27,407,359
MAINE	4,944,686	5,677,285	7,465,039	10,234,934	12,051,885
MARYLAND	26,398,280	35,193,187	54,705,383	77,128,516	76,637,378
MASSACHUSETTS	42,812,386	52,954,649	63,612,015	72,319,179	84,059,311
MICHIGAN	290,152,264	305,396,211	240,438,009	273,798,828	305,420,771
MINNESOTA	24,897,865	29,988,422	37,833,802	44,892,841	52,151,673
MISSISSIPPI	2,128,082	2,510,025	2,691,398	4,886,951	5,299,991
MISSOURI	9,736,273	12,363,907	18,586,361	18,117,758	24,818,142
MONTANA	1,523,765	1,697,547	1,750,285	2,415,481	2,894,052
NEBRASKA	2,941,057	10,832,160	17,124,489	20,044,418	24,512,103
NEVADA	3,075,879	4,011,373	4,711,969	5,555,542	6,441,036
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,232,681	2,335,647	4,620,051	11,621,149	11,884,155
NEW JERSEY	102,552,078	104,852,599	131,602,747	143,225,239	183,371,974
NEW MEXICO	2,040,527	2,748,180	3,470,697	4,613,862	5,522,720
NEW YORK	145,013,990	141,669,551	151,802,476	174,453,625	182,541,005
NORTH CAROLINA	11,443,344	17,196,431	22,267,273	30,830,018	37,291,588
NORTH DAKOTA	1,667,027	1,936,152	2,311,740	2,723,304	3,372,230
OHIO	26,451,760	31,466,761	30,953,508	34,861,839	41,569,531
OKLAHOMA	2,234,151	3,224,022	3,895,866	5,233,140	7,545,397
OREGON	96,495,193	105,669,596	46,684,942	38,051,730	37,401,160
PENNSYLVANIA	198,997,963	222,547,846	255,480,925	285,828,960	327,663,379
PUERTO RICO	2,215,427	2,459,009	17,383,426	31,984,681	85,210,907
RHODE ISLAND	3,727,101	3,772,077	5,380,842	7,195,871	7,910,365
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,504,596	5,323,219	6,152,955	7,460,768	11,077,707
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,633,726	1,768,212	2,122,001	2,846,738	2,732,200
TENNESSEE	11,142,825	10,144,518	17,491,457	19,077,396	22,295,129
TEXAS	9,876,630	11,632,836	13,841,440	17,941,101	25,003,959
UTAH	7,427,461	9,710,445	11,948,483	13,594,218	14,666,376
VERMONT	1,773,498	2,199,165	3,256,717	2,828,087	2,879,338
VIRGIN ISLANDS	346,477	428,757	657,447	683,588	1,479,015
VIRGINIA	8,748,648	9,903,877	12,229,958	13,616,752	13,953,886
WASHINGTON	28,297,858	31,756,404	36,550,552	41,642,847	46,034,585
WEST VIRGINIA	1,976,322	2,348,619	2,637,110	3,433,983	3,977,420
WISCONSIN	36,802,827	42,194,713	43,151,718	56,040,993	65,434,047
WYOMING	667,767	780,872	876,966	1,016,635	1,253,045
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	1,477,564,351	1,628,927,417	1,770,378,096	2,024,183,962	2,378,087,644

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 6A + LINE 7B

TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

FY 1984

Explanations for large variances in these data may be found in the footnotes for the two tables which together comprise this table: Total Distributed AFDC Collections and Total Non-AFDC Collections.

TABLE 4

TOTAL DISTRIBUTED AFDC COLLECTIONS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	6,571,934	5,020,710	8,059,700	7,788,560	8,778,410
ALASKA	588,019	772,489	1,047,973	1,780,001	1,728,303
ARIZONA	926,100	1,221,114	1,249,840	1,459,189	2,165,135
ARKANSAS	2,387,952	2,684,274	3,031,595	4,593,278	5,183,489
CALIFORNIA	95,126,951	100,436,640	136,393,566	136,962,907	151,998,401
COLORADO	3,742,120	4,504,991	5,990,043	9,330,106	8,985,993
CONNECTICUT	13,163,466	15,684,107	21,308,098	20,627,956	21,945,305
DELAWARE	1,699,806	2,001,497	1,957,751	2,275,804	3,501,076
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,286,019	1,378,965	1,813,036	2,420,689	2,242,217
FLORIDA	10,771,671	12,288,294	14,285,801	10,408,331	30,587,412
GEORGIA	5,720,331	7,441,159	8,106,853	11,355,444	14,815,909
GUAM	102,826	116,519	164,720	259,499	295,957
HAWAII	2,852,956	3,127,092	3,345,038	4,481,944	4,488,502
IDAHO	2,309,071	2,659,255	3,409,132	3,805,708	3,869,522
ILLINOIS	11,270,638	12,347,034	17,014,623	18,970,915	24,414,720
INDIANA	9,162,504	10,129,292	11,649,778	17,646,384	22,540,585
IOWA	12,774,242	15,217,831	18,113,508	19,483,592	22,518,491
KANSAS	4,357,166	5,279,210	7,765,464	7,806,922	8,119,075
KENTUCKY	3,923,568	4,314,477	3,751,723	6,315,845	6,387,769
LOUISIANA	6,698,590	7,429,269	9,301,466	9,640,883	10,327,766
MAINE	4,354,185	4,732,115	5,991,237	8,401,620	9,695,566
MARYLAND	13,152,618	15,912,394	15,192,612	27,772,559	24,202,403
MASSACHUSETTS	31,190,945	38,243,114	40,368,123	40,475,607	42,919,179
MICHIGAN	77,594,826	87,304,047	101,339,392	97,693,796	106,770,642
MINNESOTA	16,269,027	20,290,084	23,124,540	25,708,466	28,600,415
MISSISSIPPI	1,955,954	2,283,689	2,396,328	4,544,378	4,900,829
MISSOURI	4,997,921	6,422,984	12,434,001	11,499,792	14,332,469
MONTANA	829,986	1,038,551	1,237,231	1,833,718	2,272,887
NEBRASKA	2,470,148	3,022,438	3,175,525	3,675,300	4,585,343
NEVADA	685,400	879,341	1,510,354	1,824,436	1,759,065
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,154,320	2,219,647	2,302,539	2,648,781	2,459,369
NEW JERSEY	30,686,607	31,984,795	33,606,114	41,103,412	50,342,273
NEW MEXICO	1,409,280	1,906,880	2,218,358	2,891,448	3,537,077
NEW YORK	48,694,389	47,789,830	54,631,592	68,622,174	68,704,543
NORTH CAROLINA	9,414,005	11,774,270	12,795,221	18,794,979	20,877,515
NORTH DAKOTA	1,325,284	1,542,311	1,762,779	2,011,059	2,353,236
OHIO	25,548,149	30,494,490	30,081,784	33,403,118	39,917,949
OKLAHOMA	1,523,734	2,254,442	2,606,754	3,647,912	5,602,995
OREGON	14,141,672	13,305,279	16,451,169	12,645,243	12,216,665
PENNSYLVANIA	33,434,121	37,380,814	40,585,979	47,134,751	57,897,234
PUERTO RICO	626,322	717,429	686,791	917,133	1,210,670
RHODE ISLAND	3,581,039	3,624,056	3,869,113	4,217,248	4,966,912
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,774,848	4,437,277	4,712,178	6,014,760	8,745,431
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,263,523	1,224,907	1,431,937	2,175,210	2,111,262
TENNESSEE	4,166,879	3,518,558	5,900,654	5,566,970	6,467,274
TEXAS	7,155,006	8,308,322	6,868,628	10,878,847	13,245,905
UTAH	6,110,624	8,133,492	10,065,121	11,642,670	11,591,463
VERMONT	1,497,689	1,939,105	3,037,621	2,626,450	2,668,113
VIRGIN ISLANDS	131,051	150,309	178,804	139,976	158,862
VIRGINIA	8,264,454	8,736,926	10,398,431	11,758,430	12,026,809
WASHINGTON	18,127,697	19,244,176	22,083,341	26,494,706	29,173,188
WEST VIRGINIA	1,843,026	2,201,172	2,487,829	3,311,410	3,868,193
WISCONSIN	28,792,398	33,029,444	32,019,940	39,581,702	44,522,235
WYOMING	470,623	535,713	619,045	789,630	855,490
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	603,073,680	670,636,620	785,930,773	879,861,648	1,000,453,498

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 6A

62

AFDC Collections
FY 1984

A. Arizona — Increase due to additional IRS offset collections and the distribution of FY 1983 collections in FY 1984.

B. Delaware — Increase due to general economic improvements and increased usage of wage withholding techniques.

C. Florida — Increase due to IRS offset collections from FY 1983 distributed in FY 1984.

D. Georgia — Increase due to additional IRS and State tax offset collections.

E. Illinois — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections.

F. Indiana — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections.

G. Missouri — Increase due to improved administrative processes and increased use of wage withholding.

H. Montana — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections.

I. Nebraska — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections.

J. New Jersey — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections and increased usage of wage withholding.

K. New Mexico — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections.

L. Oklahoma — Increase due to additonal IRS tax offset collections.

M. Pennsylvania — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections.

N. Puerto Rico — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections and the identification and distribution of previously unidentified collections.

O. Texas — Increase due to additional IRS tax offset collections.

TABLE 5

TOTAL NON-AFDC COLLECTIONS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	910	698	160	854,331	3,199,373
ALASKA	4,077,041	5,159,056	6,339,835	7,924,135	8,578,980
ARIZONA	6,147,349	7,533,881	9,170,660	9,104,218	12,081,396
ARKANSAS	2,179,941	2,172,017	2,521,124	2,808,014	2,625,305
CALIFORNIA	99,665,814	100,989,127	110,629,808	117,623,357	133,805,357
COLORADO	2,173,400	7,797,099	10,947,777	7,848,244	6,143,448
CONNECTICUT	12,830,267	13,918,060	15,770,091	18,599,021	21,214,776
DELAWARE	4,760,197	4,943,264	5,425,712	5,820,730	6,256,799
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	367,743	529,768	761,447	1,100,391	1,750,999
FLORIDA	1,553,832	4,643,284	5,988,307	8,671,937	12,165,386
GEORGIA	759,382	863,033	1,392,858	2,083,968	3,769,981
GUAM	900	32,360	94,760	131,278	189,024
HAWAII	4,098,325	4,419,566	4,878,857	5,604,728	5,783,067
IDAHO	606,341	617,477	1,038,518	884,056	856,673
ILLINOIS	1,176,161	1,595,966	4,584,507	13,053,605	18,461,021
INDIANA	1,449,635	2,209,703	2,939,482	3,142,460	3,507,833
IOWA	3,262,401	6,303,962	8,695,743	9,701,062	10,621,146
KANSAS	1,001,343	1,628,669	1,835,358	2,114,152	2,768,507
KENTUCKY	10,789,304	10,417,971	10,894,955	13,386,533	15,977,483
LOUISIANA	8,347,721	10,403,963	13,018,382	16,112,813	17,079,593
MAINE	590,501	945,170	1,473,802	1,833,314	2,356,319
MARYLAND	13,245,662	19,280,793	39,512,771	49,355,957	52,434,975
MASSACHUSETTS	11,621,441	14,711,535	23,243,892	31,843,572	41,140,132
MICHIGAN	212,557,438	218,092,164	139,098,617	176,105,032	198,650,129
MINNESOTA	8,628,838	9,698,338	14,709,262	19,184,375	23,551,258
MISSISSIPPI	172,128	226,336	295,070	342,573	399,162
MISSOURI	4,738,352	5,940,923	6,152,360	6,617,966	10,485,673
MONTANA	693,779	658,996	513,054	581,763	621,165
NEBRASKA	470,909	7,809,722	13,948,964	16,369,118	19,926,760
NEVADA	2,390,479	3,132,032	3,201,615	3,731,106	4,681,971
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78,361	116,000	2,317,512	8,972,368	9,424,786
NEW JERSEY	71,865,471	72,867,804	97,996,633	102,121,827	133,029,701
NEW MEXICO	631,247	841,300	1,252,339	1,722,414	1,985,643
NEW YORK	96,319,601	93,879,721	97,170,884	105,831,451	113,836,462
NORTH CAROLINA	2,029,339	5,422,161	9,472,052	12,035,039	16,414,073
NORTH DAKOTA	341,743	393,841	548,961	712,245	1,018,994
OHIO	903,611	972,271	871,724	1,458,721	1,651,582
OKLAHOMA	710,417	969,580	1,289,112	1,585,228	1,942,402
OREGON	82,353,521	92,364,317	30,233,773	25,406,487	25,184,495
PENNSYLVANIA	165,563,842	185,167,032	214,894,946	238,694,209	269,766,145
PUERTO RICO	1,589,105	1,741,580	16,696,635	31,067,548	84,000,237
RHODE ISLAND	146,062	148,021	1,511,729	2,978,623	2,943,453
SOUTH CAROLINA	729,748	885,942	1,440,777	1,446,008	2,332,276
SOUTH DAKOTA	370,203	543,305	690,064	671,528	620,938
TENNESSEE	6,975,946	6,625,960	11,590,803	13,510,426	15,827,855
TEXAS	2,721,624	3,324,514	6,972,812	7,062,254	11,758,054
UTAH	1,316,837	1,576,953	1,883,362	1,951,548	3,074,913
VERMONT	275,809	260,060	219,096	201,637	211,225
VIRGIN ISLANDS	215,426	278,448	478,643	543,612	1,320,153
VIRGINIA	484,194	1,166,951	1,831,527	1,858,322	1,927,077
WASHINGTON	10,170,161	12,512,228	14,467,211	15,148,141	16,861,397
WEST VIRGINIA	133,296	147,447	149,281	122,573	109,227
WISCONSIN	8,010,429	9,165,269	11,131,778	16,459,291	20,911,812
WYOMING	197,144	245,159	257,921	227,005	397,555
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	874,490,671	958,290,797	984,447,323	1,144,322,314	1,377,634,146

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 7B

Non-AFDC Collections
FY 1984

A. Alabama — Increase due to additional counties reporting and an increase in the number of applications.

B. Arizona — Increase due to the distribution of FY 1983 collections in FY 1984.

C. District of Columbia — Increase due to an increased caseload and additional emphasis placed on these cases including wage assignments.

D. Florida — Increase due to additional cases serviced.

E. Georgia — Increase due to additional services provided to Non-AFDC cases.

F. Guam — Increase due to a greater number of paying cases.

G. Illinois — Increase due to resolution of court cases pertaining to statute of limitations in paternity cases.

H. Kansas — Increase due to the distribution of previously undistributed collections.

I. Maine — Increase due to additional enforcement efforts and services provided to Non-AFDC cases.

J. Massachusetts — Increase due to improved accounting practices by State courts.

K. Minnesota — Increase due to a rise in the number of paying Non-AFDC cases.

L. Missouri — Increase due to improved administrative processes and improved reporting by the counties.

M. Nebraska — Increase due to a higher number of support orders and better reporting from district courts.

N. Nevada — Increase due to a rise in the number of paying cases and a rise in the collections received from other States.

O. New Jersey — Increase due to State law permitting garnishment of payments 30 days overdue.

P. North Carolina — Increase due to increased services to Non-AFDC families.

Q. North Dakota — Increase due to improved administrative processes and several substantial lump-sum payments.

R. Oklahoma — Increase due to additional support orders established.

S. Puerto Rico — Large increase resulting from the identification and distribution of collections from Fiscal Years 1981, 1982, and 1983.

T. South Carolina — Increase due to a larger caseload and the implementation of more effective collection techniques.

U. Texas — Increase due to a larger caseload and the implementation of more effective collection techniques.

V. Virgin Islands — Increase due to the transfer of cases from the Attorney General to IV-D Non-AFDC status.

W. Wisconsin — Increase due to a higher number of cases serviced.

X. Wyoming — A staff reorganization resulted in additional personnel specifically employed to process Non-AFDC cases.

TABLE 6

FEDERAL SHARE OF AFDC COLLECTIONS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	4,129,383	2,922,325	5,002,271	3,913,895	4,598,774
ALASKA	269,208	260,723	365,618	645,481	645,181
ARIZONA	220,878	248,662	242,226	552,982	875,047
ARKANSAS	1,409,904	1,487,754	1,583,216	2,560,342	3,159,825
CALIFORNIA	33,063,992	40,873,227	54,110,584	52,850,699	43,898,325
COLORADO	1,359,733	1,574,851	1,946,652	3,323,123	3,399,861
CONNECTICUT	5,772,794	5,495,264	7,520,950	7,336,917	8,421,658
DELAWARE	753,136	700,689	685,212	796,532	1,330,409
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	499,584	394,691	520,627	915,218	757,762
FLORIDA	4,892,631	5,048,491	6,232,959	3,862,786	14,349,741
GEORGIA	3,087,588	3,719,262	4,083,058	5,774,540	8,002,062
GUAM	46,562	80,522	121,672	178,136	207,238
HAWAII	1,211,797	1,066,386	1,259,147	1,716,957	1,538,702
IDAHO	1,444,529	1,276,574	1,722,487	1,990,028	2,144,682
ILLINOIS	4,555,191	4,226,005	6,006,293	6,787,257	9,474,237
INDIANA	3,351,012	3,598,669	4,540,080	6,904,312	10,043,013
IOWA	5,421,070	6,473,091	7,400,197	7,164,589	9,296,387
KANSAS	1,876,010	1,978,872	2,704,571	2,756,649	2,912,393
KENTUCKY	2,213,324	2,260,688	2,036,104	3,386,253	3,746,319
LOUISIANA	3,349,869	3,664,121	3,988,825	4,870,447	5,338,234
MAINE	2,760,467	2,547,312	3,305,930	4,643,186	5,635,773
MARYLAND	5,462,665	5,511,524	5,137,756	9,258,672	8,315,482
MASSACHUSETTS	14,670,506	14,193,976	15,549,760	15,632,798	16,313,751
MICHIGAN	26,991,899	32,101,715	36,952,209	35,438,891	39,610,841
MINNESOTA	5,611,512	8,449,295	8,070,740	10,049,872	11,612,975
MISSISSIPPI	335,028	327,118	395,060	1,289,871	1,219,735
MISSOURI	2,246,285	2,869,102	5,269,627	4,917,818	6,655,720
MONTANA	493,993	506,935	612,079	919,738	1,185,402
NEBRASKA	1,057,992	1,248,201	1,361,496	1,546,404	2,036,657
NEVADA	237,709	299,731	438,465	526,141	544,358
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,207,615	972,656	963,976	1,098,559	1,096,758
NEW JERSEY	10,146,074	10,921,231	11,191,315	14,085,263	18,470,015
NEW MEXICO	892,387	1,034,149	1,157,760	1,509,046	2,029,125
NEW YORK	17,152,247	16,714,719	19,594,480	24,602,303	26,104,853
NORTH CAROLINA	4,973,666	6,048,496	6,684,141	9,865,867	11,855,277
NORTH DAKOTA	544,908	665,668	747,764	909,470	1,087,603
OHIO	10,238,517	12,222,293	12,055,904	13,386,255	16,963,811
OKLAHOMA	843,514	1,093,134	1,159,809	1,636,660	2,602,312
OREGON	6,681,489	5,052,799	5,882,434	4,713,140	5,182,823
PENNSYLVANIA	13,742,748	15,028,123	17,039,439	19,519,574	24,159,001
PUERTO RICO	157,053	292,760	365,346	509,401	715,843
RHODE ISLAND	1,875,467	1,565,592	1,620,673	1,755,218	2,254,892
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,821,736	2,036,553	2,038,145	2,757,597	4,576,788
SOUTH DAKOTA	771,347	706,108	794,078	1,097,048	1,185,748
TENNESSEE	2,225,216	1,830,412	3,119,834	2,926,712	3,644,694
TEXAS	3,916,981	3,851,965	3,142,730	4,978,249	5,466,937
UTAH	3,419,315	4,265,967	5,360,721	6,196,064	6,635,935
VERMONT	926,836	1,027,286	1,617,412	1,400,452	1,524,135
VIRGIN ISLANDS	88,343	89,138	108,758	76,958	100,084
VIRGINIA	4,017,265	3,420,557	4,175,213	4,801,573	5,247,633
WASHINGTON	8,066,024	6,717,576	7,733,550	9,312,666	11,086,027
WEST VIRGINIA	1,204,492	1,085,167	1,287,561	1,742,749	2,249,759
WISCONSIN	12,379,291	14,158,078	13,707,975	17,394,734	20,325,667
WYOMING	215,493	188,323	216,435	274,597	320,272
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	246,304,275	266,394,526	310,931,324	349,060,689	402,156,536

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 12A

TABLE 7

STATE SHARE OF AFDC COLLECTIONS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	1,842,719	1,427,682	2,316,077	2,089,572	2,385,562
ALASKA	264,893	372,727	524,004	890,000	864,151
ARIZONA	543,330	710,921	731,489	639,768	994,633
ARKANSAS	621,996	697,349	756,536	1,247,178	1,331,394
CALIFORNIA	50,410,492	50,267,285	68,391,779	71,010,683	77,370,453
COLORADO	1,648,936	1,944,514	2,610,830	4,253,741	4,472,263
CONNECTICUT	6,581,731	7,820,583	10,638,113	10,313,978	10,972,652
DELAWARE	847,494	1,000,749	978,875	1,137,901	1,750,537
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	550,627	564,018	748,616	1,182,025	1,113,572
FLORIDA	4,370,880	4,965,124	6,068,006	4,337,732	12,721,642
GEORGIA	1,891,591	2,444,795	2,682,166	3,824,203	4,901,182
GUAM	56,254	34,141	40,460	77,849	85,738
HAWAII	1,426,477	1,563,546	1,672,518	2,240,972	2,244,250
IDAHO	775,597	890,080	1,154,924	1,300,379	1,260,600
ILLINOIS	5,539,917	6,026,941	8,272,741	9,120,038	11,698,555
INDIANA	3,373,959	3,804,430	4,521,563	7,114,929	8,433,268
IOWA	5,506,741	6,586,129	7,952,701	8,348,133	9,623,179
KANSAS	1,983,533	2,386,875	3,425,790	3,491,756	3,716,043
KENTUCKY	1,236,963	1,372,401	1,197,171	2,019,974	1,865,596
LOUISIANA	1,852,110	2,151,582	2,490,685	3,186,905	3,638,757
MAINE	1,314,185	1,422,640	1,745,418	2,450,583	2,823,562
MARYLAND	5,645,511	7,513,335	7,155,175	13,135,707	11,170,449
MASSACHUSETTS	15,049,630	18,452,586	18,746,957	18,796,871	21,403,794
MICHIGAN	38,797,403	43,652,023	50,669,696	48,846,898	52,637,927
MINNESOTA	7,160,065	8,918,464	10,443,724	11,636,229	13,512,482
MISSISSIPPI	102,866	137,862	143,428	468,291	415,748
MISSOURI	1,924,000	2,467,367	4,649,144	4,291,125	5,195,934
MONTANA	297,918	366,637	422,366	633,275	805,760
NEBRASKA	1,019,608	1,225,997	1,285,761	1,501,934	1,934,664
NEVADA	335,158	423,599	624,380	750,226	719,360
NEW HAMPSHIRE	837,815	837,620	897,040	1,005,894	939,795
NEW JERSEY	15,426,465	15,602,430	16,445,783	20,114,651	24,613,333
NEW MEXICO	436,367	590,492	727,844	948,685	1,082,345
NEW YORK	24,650,944	23,877,718	26,833,391	33,710,052	34,347,666
NORTH CAROLINA	3,154,207	3,959,045	4,184,484	6,101,332	6,453,311
NORTH DAKOTA	517,311	566,572	633,252	757,370	865,801
OHIO	11,474,010	13,698,024	13,513,612	15,006,397	18,163,984
OKLAHOMA	546,946	810,074	1,035,333	1,461,003	2,325,676
OREGON	5,820,716	5,458,965	7,590,765	5,647,788	5,068,468
PENNSYLVANIA	14,836,704	16,619,160	17,285,860	19,864,030	24,538,122
PUERTO RICO	56,519	126,438	140,734	212,286	286,713
RHODE ISLAND	1,492,579	1,511,330	1,588,394	1,735,818	2,031,179
SOUTH CAROLINA	548,370	925,956	1,076,744	1,484,109	1,926,300
SOUTH DAKOTA	367,592	372,412	452,958	689,873	668,799
TENNESSEE	1,238,539	1,056,152	1,788,448	1,696,463	1,915,676
TEXAS	2,362,605	2,686,968	2,316,090	4,108,322	5,932,265
UTAH	1,895,326	2,547,753	3,138,778	3,649,273	3,529,923
VERMONT	469,668	609,312	948,944	820,828	814,489
VIRGIN ISLANDS	38,536	38,654	44,701	42,023	39,715
VIRGINIA	3,316,423	3,840,035	4,338,252	4,988,017	5,122,174
WASHINGTON	8,993,436	9,534,508	10,969,334	13,190,984	14,504,839
WEST VIRGINIA	583,300	710,515	803,253	1,054,188	1,131,223
WISCONSIN	12,084,214	13,861,399	13,473,546	16,505,174	19,021,747
WYOMING	222,660	255,424	302,130	392,033	423,650
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	274,343,836	301,709,338	353,590,763	395,525,448	447,810,900

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 8A - LINE 10A

TABLE 8

INCENTIVE PAYMENTS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	493,039	627,964	704,085	1,234,397	1,578,341
ALASKA	9,342	113,004	158,351	244,520	218,971
ARIZONA	116,298	148,152	156,586	197,883	253,560
ARKANSAS	260,103	384,898	412,455	671,915	634,321
CALIFORNIA	11,639,650	9,296,128	13,891,203	13,101,525	30,729,623
COLORADO	524,081	754,576	913,672	1,337,093	1,076,634
CONNECTICUT	808,941	2,325,320	3,117,164	2,977,061	2,550,995
DELAWARE	96,766	300,059	293,664	341,371	420,130
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51,043	169,328	222,915	266,808	355,813
FLORIDA	1,380,348	2,080,183	1,871,445	2,107,782	3,315,052
GEORGIA	577,287	1,077,952	1,195,157	1,685,391	1,783,093
GUAM	0	1,816	1,868	3,514	2,981
HAWAII	214,682	497,160	413,373	524,015	705,550
IDAHO	64,245	428,333	463,413	471,179	447,406
ILLINOIS	984,726	1,936,064	2,527,099	2,807,170	2,896,377
INDIANA	1,172,874	1,502,402	1,400,897	2,423,859	2,570,058
IOWA	1,751,897	2,105,711	2,458,305	3,184,104	2,579,941
KANSAS	407,955	769,527	1,081,828	1,102,659	904,590
KENTUCKY	462,823	665,943	502,047	896,343	759,655
LOUISIANA	922,634	1,180,540	1,202,492	1,502,989	1,240,599
MAINE	238,399	699,036	891,512	1,250,066	1,154,424
MARYLAND	1,395,897	2,131,270	2,052,393	3,896,176	2,849,384
MASSACHUSETTS	1,470,809	5,596,552	6,071,406	6,045,938	5,201,634
MICHIGAN	11,805,504	11,550,309	13,717,487	13,408,007	14,521,874
MINNESOTA	3,368,745	2,736,984	4,383,416	3,826,350	3,454,244
MISSISSIPPI	20,307	59,111	95,028	310,264	223,021
MISSOURI	683,396	887,964	1,815,560	1,621,761	1,609,316
MONTANA	24,998	152,652	181,905	274,050	276,616
NEBRASKA	328,271	418,668	422,850	537,943	541,543
NEVADA	97,447	124,530	185,912	224,084	175,001
NEW HAMPSHIRE	108,890	343,211	348,985	373,729	281,065
NEW JERSEY	4,350,406	4,680,845	4,877,155	6,037,398	6,324,503
NEW MEXICO	80,247	282,171	332,754	433,717	424,449
NEW YORK	7,499,009	7,163,338	8,193,458	10,307,945	8,247,809
NORTH CAROLINA	1,252,812	1,724,424	1,897,887	2,801,358	2,528,235
NORTH DAKOTA	186,162	219,237	250,664	284,382	275,683
OHIO	3,835,622	4,574,173	4,512,268	5,010,466	4,790,154
OKLAHOMA	119,180	326,403	387,377	546,646	671,728
OREGON	712,082	1,845,427	2,387,518	1,838,693	1,571,858
PENNSYLVANIA	4,493,895	5,399,439	5,669,749	6,576,668	7,122,080
PUERTO RICO	10,412	73,191	92,239	127,350	136,340
RHODE ISLAND	169,707	504,626	552,226	619,357	569,707
SOUTH CAROLINA	282,848	353,960	511,612	698,282	994,448
SOUTH DAKOTA	51,746	117,925	183,029	377,947	249,248
TENNESSEE	575,693	568,285	834,603	781,909	771,575
TEXAS	491,017	1,113,979	958,831	1,608,694	1,601,602
UTAH	744,281	1,238,314	1,509,363	1,791,377	1,397,075
VERMONT	87,105	288,891	453,483	391,990	318,800
VIRGIN ISLANDS	4,172	22,517	25,345	20,995	19,063
VIRGINIA	692,865	1,129,578	1,502,377	1,727,575	1,414,065
WASHINGTON	927,323	2,816,935	3,235,787	3,878,320	3,418,815
WEST VIRGINIA	33,985	388,818	369,381	492,259	462,797
WISCONSIN	4,312,754	4,944,612	4,655,092	5,416,848	4,992,517
WYOMING	15,093	68,886	85,696	117,436	103,379
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	72,409,813	90,911,321	106,632,367	120,737,558	133,717,742

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 11A

TABLE 9

AFDC PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	106,793	42,739	37,267	550,696	215,733
ALASKA	44,576	26,035	0	0	0
ARIZONA	45,594	113,379	119,539	68,556	41,895
ARKANSAS	95,949	114,273	279,388	113,843	57,949
CALIFORNIA	12,817	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	209,370	231,050	518,889	416,149	37,235
CONNECTICUT	0	42,940	31,871	0	0
DELAWARE	2,410	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	184,765	250,928	320,878	56,638	15,070
FLORIDA	127,812	194,496	113,391	100,031	200,977
GEORGIA	163,865	199,150	146,472	71,310	129,572
GUAM	10	40	720	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	24,700	64,268	68,308	44,122	16,834
ILLINOIS	190,804	158,024	208,490	256,450	345,551
INDIANA	1,264,659	1,223,791	1,187,238	1,203,284	1,494,246
IOWA	94,534	52,900	302,305	786,766	1,018,984
KANSAS	89,668	143,936	553,275	455,858	586,049
KENTUCKY	10,458	15,445	16,401	13,275	16,199
LOUISIANA	573,977	433,026	1,619,464	80,542	110,176
MAINE	41,134	63,127	48,377	57,785	81,807
MARYLAND	648,545	756,265	847,288	1,482,004	1,867,088
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	20	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	128,705	185,341	226,660	196,015	20,714
MISSISSIPPI	1,497,753	1,759,598	1,762,812	2,475,952	3,042,325
MISSOURI	144,240	198,551	699,670	669,088	871,499
MONTANA	13,077	12,327	20,881	6,655	5,109
NEBRASKA	64,277	129,572	105,418	89,019	72,479
NEVADA	15,086	31,481	261,597	323,985	320,346
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	66,160	92,538	170,599	141,751
NEW JERSEY	763,662	780,289	1,091,861	866,100	934,422
NEW MEXICO	279	68	0	0	1,158
NEW YORK	-607,811	34,055	10,263	1,874	4,215
NORTH CAROLINA	33,320	42,305	28,709	26,422	40,692
NORTH DAKOTA	76,903	90,834	131,099	59,837	124,149
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	14,094	24,831	24,235	3,603	3,279
OREGON	927,385	948,088	590,452	445,622	393,516
PENNSYLVANIA	360,774	334,092	590,931	1,174,479	2,078,031
PUERTO RICO	402,338	225,040	88,472	68,096	71,774
RHODE ISLAND	43,286	42,508	107,820	106,855	111,134
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,121,894	1,120,808	1,085,677	1,074,772	1,247,895
SOUTH DAKOTA	72,838	28,462	1,872	10,342	7,467
TENNESSEE	127,431	63,709	157,769	161,886	135,329
TEXAS	384,403	655,410	450,977	183,582	245,101
UTAH	51,702	81,458	56,259	5,956	28,530
VERMONT	14,080	13,616	17,782	13,180	10,689
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	237,901	346,756	382,589	241,265	242,937
WASHINGTON	140,914	175,157	144,670	112,736	163,507
WEST VIRGINIA	21,249	16,672	27,634	22,214	24,414
WISCONSIN	16,139	65,355	183,327	264,946	182,304
WYOMING	17,377	23,080	14,784	5,564	8,189
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	10,015,756	1[illegible],621,435	14,776,319	14,537,95[illegible]	16,768,320

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 7A

TABLE 10

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	5,367,969	5,636,897	7,088,996	9,132,041	10,757,121
ALASKA	2,244,811	2,421,554	2,759,962	4,016,489	4,314,130
ARIZONA	3,401,014	4,659,241	3,414,752	5,890,561	6,549,937
ARKANSAS	3,191,272	3,656,580	4,721,706	4,538,748	4,795,626
CALIFORNIA	90,486,296	100,807,106	112,765,867	127,171,114	123,947,324
COLORADO	5,497,206	6,078,394	6,630,436	7,986,704	8,774,041
CONNECTICUT	6,436,173	7,832,973	9,462,071	11,899,172	12,846,667
DELAWARE	1,010,638	2,512,488	2,065,969	3,298,967	2,104,566
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,655,093	3,254,748	4,266,883	4,967,998	4,447,564
FLORIDA	9,708,984	10,344,630	14,109,105	15,717,588	17,568,162
GEORGIA	4,147,551	4,777,481	7,089,178	8,207,961	10,299,220
GUAM	130,504	161,491	223,023	315,271	318,770
HAWAII	2,026,312	2,708,248	3,093,723	3,704,747	4,338,460
IDAHO	1,157,440	1,463,628	1,684,183	2,144,890	2,536,637
ILLINOIS	10,485,682	14,621,848	16,627,397	16,320,337	18,589,182
INDIANA	5,531,797	6,146,850	7,618,743	6,766,015	7,924,610
IOWA	4,748,964	5,807,586	6,231,264	5,930,309	5,820,557
KANSAS	3,236,137	3,843,209	4,659,681	5,220,025	4,695,187
KENTUCKY	4,770,798	6,011,882	7,074,681	7,673,953	8,143,252
LOUISIANA	7,818,137	9,401,136	10,545,954	12,860,261	14,012,791
MAINE	1,563,961	1,863,213	2,624,537	2,941,807	3,217,433
MARYLAND	10,370,970	13,973,483	13,885,642	16,355,410	18,483,604
MASSACHUSETTS	9,986,258	14,270,659	16,533,401	19,793,697	23,650,437
MICHIGAN	26,707,900	30,364,212	36,575,471	41,365,167	44,523,046
MINNESOTA	11,994,096	12,936,702	16,407,292	17,358,203	17,759,671
MISSISSIPPI	1,721,608	1,965,061	2,401,759	2,936,198	2,986,191
MISSOURI	6,385,271	7,287,131	7,612,292	9,079,586	9,408,598
MONTANA	1,002,261	1,062,075	1,049,216	1,128,115	1,274,043
NEBRASKA	1,584,778	2,327,809	3,769,619	3,545,779	4,254,891
NEVADA	2,437,050	3,023,397	3,129,784	3,437,045	3,364,023
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,032,339	1,019,382	1,483,118	2,197,537	2,302,094
NEW JERSEY	24,809,057	28,578,080	33,260,332	36,081,671	40,267,170
NEW MEXICO	1,859,313	2,146,961	2,674,144	3,200,369	3,227,924
NEW YORK	65,331,647	63,658,237	77,830,092	86,436,649	89,776,664
NORTH CAROLINA	7,309,378	8,704,896	11,149,596	12,293,048	14,058,596
NORTH DAKOTA	786,740	1,023,589	1,210,319	1,246,140	1,458,054
OHIO	15,511,067	18,307,408	18,610,382	19,824,439	21,285,706
OKLAHOMA	3,817,693	4,895,910	6,128,373	6,116,674	5,547,616
OREGON	10,101,074	11,569,134	11,299,527	11,032,271	12,432,437
PENNSYLVANIA	24,714,788	29,942,991	34,527,148	42,962,269	39,131,496
PUERTO RICO	1,016,302	1,653,630	2,868,319	3,373,677	3,461,814
RHODE ISLAND	1,423,211	1,583,774	2,032,878	2,141,436	2,354,172
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,853,245	2,215,056	2,353,157	2,887,406	4,445,304
SOUTH DAKOTA	981,167	1,026,385	1,175,466	1,198,475	1,173,335
TENNESSEE	4,507,725	5,504,080	6,419,604	7,040,554	7,026,187
TEXAS	14,606,367	14,256,166	16,492,114	15,070,873	14,123,956
UTAH	4,208,495	4,981,846	5,628,798	6,789,162	7,308,499
VERMONT	799,089	890,520	811,806	957,795	1,181,082
VIRGIN ISLANDS	466,671	322,770	216,867	319,355	424,491
VIRGINIA	6,194,471	7,037,861	7,644,691	7,667,704	8,029,096
WASHINGTON	12,004,303	11,825,947	13,299,922	16,979,419	18,933,606
WEST VIRGINIA	1,928,551	2,403,799	2,962,276	2,549,743	2,613,479
WISCONSIN	12,328,945	11,375,281	15,210,960	20,661,725	20,156,686
WYOMING	205,167	277,646	379,538	373,265	484,786
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	465,603,736	526,423,061	611,792,014	691,105,814	722,909,991

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-41 LINE 15 (A + B- C)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES
FY 1984

A. Alabama — Increase due to additional emphasis placed on processing Non-AFDC cases.

B. Delaware — Decrease due to large prior quarter decreasing adjustments as a result of audit findings in family court costs.

C. Georgia — Increase due to higher ADP costs, pay increases and higher District Attorney contract costs, as well as a greater emphasis placed on processing Non-AFDC cases.

D. Hawaii — Increase due to salaries of additional staff hired for State intercept program.

E. Idaho — Increase due to salaries of additonal staff.

F. Indiana — Increase due to a general program expansion, including the hiring of additional staff and salary increases.

G. Massachusetts — Increase due to higher cooperative agreement costs resulting from improved quality of court reports and cost of living adjustments.

H. Nebraska — Increase due to a greater emphasis placed on processing Non-AFDC cases.

I. North Dakota — Increase due to a greater emphasis placed on processing Non-AFDC cases.

J. Oklahoma — Decrease due to increased program income received by the State, including higher application fees and more costs received as well as a reduction of State staff.

K. South Carolina — Increase due to several factors, including an increased Non-AFDC caseload and a greater emphasis placed on processing Non-AFDC cases plus higher costs resulting from additional contracts with clerks of courts and District Attorneys.

L. Utah — Increase due to the hiring of additonal staff and an increase in data processing costs.

M. Virgin Islands — Increase due to the submission of large increasing adjustments from prior quarters.

N. Wyoming — Increase due to additional emphasis placed on processing Non-AFDC cases, plus costs incurred as the result of a reorganization and salary increase.

TABLE 11

FEDERAL SHARE OF ADMINSTRATIVE EXPENDITURES
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	4,025,977	4,227,673	5,316,746	6,415,931	7,564,581
ALASKA	1,683,609	1,816,167	2,072,221	2,816,483	3,019,883
ARIZONA	2,550,759	3,494,431	2,561,064	4,236,073	4,585,903
ARKANSAS	2,393,455	2,742,435	3,541,278	3,167,887	3,341,558
CALIFORNIA	67,864,718	75,575,751	84,601,385	89,503,746	86,783,322
COLORADO	4,122,905	4,558,796	4,979,911	5,650,619	6,196,653
CONNECTICUT	4,827,130	5,874,730	7,096,552	8,366,866	8,993,349
DELAWARE	757,980	1,884,366	1,549,476	2,334,866	1,453,592
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,991,320	2,441,061	3,200,163	3,477,588	3,113,294
FLORIDA	7,281,739	7,758,471	10,581,829	11,076,474	12,293,397
GEORGIA	3,110,430	3,582,991	5,317,632	5,800,293	7,310,880
GUAM	97,878	121,118	167,269	220,690	223,138
HAWAII	1,519,734	2,031,187	2,322,386	2,627,762	3,129,738
IDAHO	868,080	1,097,724	1,263,138	1,567,777	1,844,314
ILLINOIS	7,864,261	10,966,374	12,470,563	11,424,970	13,009,554
INDIANA	4,148,847	4,610,137	5,714,059	4,736,771	5,548,473
IOWA	3,561,722	4,355,690	4,673,448	4,150,771	4,074,390
KANSAS	2,427,102	2,882,406	3,494,762	3,654,320	3,286,631
KENTUCKY	3,578,097	4,508,912	5,305,975	5,399,060	5,700,306
LOUISIANA	5,863,603	7,050,853	7,909,469	8,994,803	9,809,870
MAINE	1,172,971	1,397,410	1,968,405	2,057,496	2,251,595
MARYLAND	7,778,228	10,480,112	10,412,443	11,541,471	12,773,611
MASSACHUSETTS	7,489,694	10,702,994	12,400,047	13,884,625	16,547,863
MICHIGAN	20,030,923	22,773,159	27,431,602	29,099,960	31,211,681
MINNESOTA	8,995,573	9,702,526	12,305,468	12,157,479	12,418,389
MISSISSIPPI	1,291,206	1,473,796	1,801,319	2,086,665	2,105,431
MISSOURI	4,788,953	5,465,347	5,730,819	6,411,952	6,561,349
MONTANA	751,696	796,558	786,912	789,681	891,829
NEBRASKA	1,188,569	1,745,857	2,827,214	2,481,932	2,978,967
NEVADA	1,827,787	2,267,547	2,347,339	2,416,125	2,354,816
NEW HAMPSHIRE	774,418	764,537	1,112,338	1,535,897	1,611,466
NEW JERSEY	18,606,792	21,433,568	24,945,249	25,332,694	28,531,790
NEW MEXICO	1,394,485	1,610,221	2,005,608	2,263,443	2,308,230
NEW YORK	48,998,816	47,743,403	58,365,573	61,090,608	63,148,434
NORTH CAROLINA	5,482,034	6,528,673	8,362,198	8,603,806	9,864,033
NORTH DAKOTA	590,056	767,692	907,740	860,380	1,020,638
OHIO	11,633,299	13,730,556	13,957,763	13,824,184	14,886,686
OKLAHOMA	2,863,270	3,671,932	4,596,281	4,284,304	3,885,158
OREGON	7,575,805	8,676,851	8,474,645	7,920,915	8,698,470
PENNSYLVANIA	18,536,092	22,457,244	25,895,361	30,756,215	27,401,140
PUERTO RICO	762,187	1,240,223	2,151,239	2,408,931	2,501,153
RHODE ISLAND	1,067,408	1,187,830	1,524,659	1,498,290	1,647,920
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,389,933	1,661,292	1,761,369	2,027,029	3,110,644
SOUTH DAKOTA	735,875	769,790	881,599	839,379	821,335
TENNESSEE	3,380,793	4,128,062	4,814,704	4,982,498	4,929,562
TEXAS	10,772,378	10,692,124	12,369,086	10,556,299	9,882,595
UTAH	3,156,076	3,736,385	4,221,599	4,758,799	5,115,930
VERMONT	599,317	667,891	608,855	669,873	826,757
VIRGIN ISLANDS	349,872	242,077	162,330	224,233	296,553
VIRGINIA	4,628,500	5,262,286	5,719,063	5,348,193	5,613,255
WASHINGTON	9,003,228	8,869,461	9,974,944	11,951,665	13,255,932
WEST VIRGINIA	1,446,034	1,802,850	2,221,707	1,784,710	1,829,256
WISCONSIN	9,246,709	8,531,461	11,408,220	14,804,302	14,163,888
WYOMING	153,875	208,235	284,653	261,287	339,350
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	349,002,198	394,771,223	458,877,677	487,139,070	507,068,532

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-41 LINE 20 (A + B - C)

TABLE 12

STATE SHARE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	1,341,992	1,409,224	1,772,250	2,716,110	3,192,540
ALASKA	561,202	605,387	687,741	1,200,006	1,294,247
ARIZONA	850,255	1,164,810	853,688	1,654,488	1,964,034
ARKANSAS	797,817	914,145	1,180,428	1,370,861	1,454,068
CALIFORNIA	22,621,578	25,231,355	28,164,482	37,667,368	37,164,002
COLORADO	1,374,301	1,519,598	1,650,525	2,336,085	2,577,388
CONNECTICUT	1,609,043	1,958,243	2,365,519	3,532,306	3,853,318
DELAWARE	252,658	628,122	516,493	964,101	650,974
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	663,773	813,687	1,066,720	1,490,410	1,334,270
FLORIDA	2,427,245	2,586,159	3,527,276	4,641,114	5,274,765
GEORGIA	1,037,121	1,194,490	1,771,546	2,407,668	2,988,340
GUAM	32,626	40,373	55,754	94,581	95,632
HAWAII	506,578	677,061	771,337	1,076,985	1,208,722
IDAHO	289,360	365,904	421,045	577,113	692,323
ILLINOIS	2,621,421	3,655,474	4,156,834	4,895,367	5,579,628
INDIANA	1,382,950	1,536,713	1,904,684	2,029,244	2,376,137
IOWA	1,187,242	1,451,896	1,557,816	1,779,538	1,746,167
KANSAS	809,035	960,803	1,164,919	1,565,705	1,408,556
KENTUCKY	1,192,701	1,502,970	1,768,706	2,274,893	2,442,946
LOUISIANA	1,954,534	2,350,283	2,636,485	3,865,458	4,202,921
MAINE	390,990	465,803	656,132	884,311	965,838
MARYLAND	2,592,742	3,493,371	3,473,199	4,813,939	5,709,993
MASSACHUSETTS	2,496,564	3,567,665	4,133,354	5,909,072	7,102,574
MICHIGAN	6,676,977	7,591,053	9,143,869	12,265,207	13,311,365
MINNESOTA	2,998,523	3,234,176	4,101,824	5,200,724	5,341,282
MISSISSIPPI	430,402	491,265	600,440	849,533	880,760
MISSOURI	1,596,318	1,821,784	1,881,473	2,667,634	2,847,249
MONTANA	250,565	265,517	262,304	338,434	382,214
NEBRASKA	396,209	581,952	942,405	1,063,847	1,275,924
NEVADA	609,263	755,850	782,445	1,020,920	1,009,207
NEW HAMPSHIRE	257,921	254,845	370,780	661,640	690,628
NEW JERSEY	6,202,265	7,144,512	8,315,083	10,748,977	11,735,380
NEW MEXICO	464,828	536,740	668,536	936,926	919,694
NEW YORK	16,332,831	15,914,834	19,464,519	25,346,041	26,628,230
NORTH CAROLINA	1,827,344	2,176,223	2,787,398	3,689,242	4,194,563
NORTH DAKOTA	196,684	255,897	302,579	385,760	437,416
OHIO	3,877,768	4,576,852	4,652,619	6,000,255	6,399,020
OKLAHOMA	954,423	1,223,978	1,532,092	1,832,370	1,662,458
OREGON	2,525,269	2,892,283	2,824,882	3,111,356	3,733,967
PENNSYLVANIA	6,178,696	7,485,747	8,631,787	12,206,054	11,730,356
PUERTO RICO	254,115	413,407	717,080	964,746	960,661
RHODE ISLAND	355,803	395,944	508,219	643,146	706,252
SOUTH CAROLINA	463,312	553,764	591,788	860,377	1,334,660
SOUTH DAKOTA	245,292	256,595	293,867	359,096	352,000
TENNESSEE	1,126,932	1,376,018	1,604,900	2,058,056	2,096,625
TEXAS	3,833,989	3,564,042	4,123,028	4,514,574	4,241,361
UTAH	1,052,419	1,245,461	1,407,199	2,030,363	2,192,569
VERMONT	199,772	222,629	202,951	287,922	354,325
VIRGIN ISLANDS	116,799	80,693	54,537	95,122	127,938
VIRGINIA	1,565,971	1,775,575	1,925,628	2,319,511	2,415,841
WASHINGTON	3,001,075	2,956,486	3,324,978	5,027,754	5,677,674
WEST VIRGINIA	482,517	600,949	740,569	765,033	784,223
WISCONSIN	3,082,236	2,843,820	3,802,740	5,857,423	5,992,798
WYOMING	51,292	69,411	94,885	111,978	145,436
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	116,601,538	131,651,838	152,914,337	203,966,744	215,841,459

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-41 LINE 15 (A+B-C) - LINE 20 (A+B-C)

TABLE 13

FEES RECEIVED AND COSTS RECOVERED FOR NON-AFDC CASES
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	6,240	10,960	14,760	31,555	5,720
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	25,389	76,601	25,818
ARKANSAS	220,603	260,341	0	83,035	268,371
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	0	0	0	47,379
CONNECTICUT	0	0	125	155	0
DELAWARE	905	1,035	1,260	1,133	1,038
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6,414	8,230	8,761	9,680	12,140
FLORIDA	65,419	94,893	165,862	210,032	240,582
GEORGIA	10,736	11,334	9,345	7,559	3,937
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	35,487	57,655	16,110	0	0
INDIANA	0	80,371	61,681	32,493	41,049
IOWA	21,230	-20	0	0	0
KANSAS	10,880	16,810	22,880	15,985	14,340
KENTUCKY	25	0	1,060	1,340	0
LOUISIANA	0	0	0	0	0
MAINE	31,324	53,769	82,213	113,747	24,729
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	67,539
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	2,406,141	2,498,861	878,710	0	0
MINNESOTA	260,957	310,981	5,746	2,203	15,470
MISSISSIPPI	8,871	12,821	12,379	9,793	10,981
MISSOURI	64,207	57,349	64,139	60,329	63,854
MONTANA	0	42,791	48,552	53,349	50,763
NEBRASKA	10,600	680	0	0	0
NEVADA	1,480	1,315	939	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,860	1,870	515	58,378	78,236
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	19,586	27,173	21,721	26,718	80,323
NEW YORK	167	297	383	61,129	86,656
NORTH CAROLINA	14,722	17,177	10,168	13,207	59,391
NORTH DAKOTA	1,414	15	1	0	0
OHIO	223,708	269,716	269,383	0	0
OKLAHOMA	82,849	145,806	50,355	268,542	324,184
OREGON	539,869	499,719	78,976	-6,378	12,335
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	3,460	3,040	4,180	5,305	4,420
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	37,160	-65	130
SOUTH DAKOTA	30,745	43,734	36,106	52,764	69,935
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	0	0
TEXAS	144,061	131,797	205,841	254,128	317,901
UTAH	23,344	26,347	6,076	61,912	41,262
VERMONT	1,620	3,180	3,243	2,848	3,773
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,375	4,660	5,430	6,255	16,280
VIRGINIA	15,844	12,760	12,555	8,278	8,047
WASHINGTON	674,306	703,746	794,765	1,119,766	957,499
WEST VIRGINIA	1,520	1,360	2,180	31,693	6,981
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	220	5,988	6,838	8,221	8,815
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	4,943,189	5,418,561	2,965,787	2,681,690	2,969,878

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-41 LINE 13 (A+B-C) + LINE 14 (A+B-C)

TABLE 14

FEDERAL SHARE OF SAVINGS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	103,406	-1,305,348	-314,475	-2,502,036	-2,965,807
ALASKA	-1,414,401	-1,555,444	-1,706,603	-2,171,002	-2,374,702
ARIZONA	-2,329,881	-3,245,769	-2,318,838	-3,683,091	-3,710,856
ARKANSAS	-983,551	-1,254,681	-1,958,062	-607,545	-181,733
CALIFORNIA	-34,800,726	-34,702,524	-30,490,801	-36,653,047	-42,884,997
COLORADO	-2,763,172	-2,983,945	-3,033,259	-2,327,496	-2,796,792
CONNECTICUT	945,664	-379,466	424,398	-1,029,949	-571,691
DELAWARE	-4,844	-1,183,677	-864,264	-1,538,334	-123,183
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-1,491,736	-2,046,370	-2,679,536	-2,562,370	-2,355,532
FLORIDA	-2,389,108	-2,709,980	-4,348,870	-7,213,688	2,056,344
GEORGIA	-22,842	136,271	-1,234,574	-25,753	691,182
GUAM	-51,316	-40,596	-45,597	-42,554	-15,900
HAWAII	-307,937	-964,801	-1,063,239	-910,805	-1,591,036
IDAHO	576,449	178,850	459,349	422,251	300,368
ILLINOIS	-3,309,070	-6,740,369	-6,464,270	-4,637,713	-3,535,317
INDIANA	-797,835	-1,011,468	-1,173,979	2,167,541	4,494,540
IOWA	1,859,348	2,117,401	2,726,749	3,013,818	5,221,997
KANSAS	-551,092	-903,534	-790,191	-897,671	-374,238
KENTUCKY	-1,364,773	-2,248,224	-3,269,871	-2,012,807	-1,953,987
LOUISIANA	-2,513,734	-3,386,732	-3,920,644	-4,124,356	-4,471,636
MAINE	1,587,496	1,149,902	1,337,525	2,585,690	3,384,178
MARYLAND	-2,315,563	-4,968,588	-5,274,687	-2,282,799	-4,458,129
MASSACHUSETTS	7,180,812	3,490,982	3,149,713	1,748,173	-234,112
MICHIGAN	6,960,976	9,328,556	9,520,607	6,338,931	8,399,160
MINNESOTA	-3,384,061	-1,253,231	-4,234,728	-2,107,607	-805,414
MISSISSIPPI	-956,178	-1,146,678	-1,406,259	-796,794	-885,696
MISSOURI	-2,542,668	-2,596,245	-461,192	-1,494,134	94,371
MONTANA	-257,703	-289,623	-174,833	130,057	293,573
NEBRASKA	-130,577	-497,656	-1,465,718	-935,528	-942,310
NEVADA	-1,590,078	-1,967,816	-1,908,874	-1,889,984	-1,810,458
NEW HAMPSHIRE	433,197	208,119	-148,362	-437,338	-514,708
NEW JERSEY	-8,460,718	-10,512,337	-13,753,934	-11,247,431	-10,061,775
NEW MEXICO	-502,098	-576,072	-847,848	-754,397	-279,105
NEW YORK	-31,846,569	-31,028,684	-38,771,093	-36,488,305	-37,043,581
NORTH CAROLINA	-508,368	-480,177	-1,678,057	1,262,061	1,991,244
NORTH DAKOTA	-45,148	-102,024	-159,976	49,090	66,965
OHIO	-1,394,782	-1,508,263	-1,901,859	-437,929	2,077,125
OKLAHOMA	-2,019,756	-2,578,798	-3,436,472	-2,647,644	-1,282,846
OREGON	-894,316	-3,624,052	-2,592,211	-3,207,775	-3,515,647
PENNSYLVANIA	-4,793,344	-7,429,121	-8,855,922	-11,236,641	-3,242,139
PUERTO RICO	-605,134	-947,463	-1,785,893	-1,899,530	-1,785,310
RHODE ISLAND	808,059	377,762	96,014	256,928	606,972
SOUTH CAROLINA	431,803	375,261	276,776	730,568	1,466,144
SOUTH DAKOTA	35,472	-63,682	-87,521	257,669	364,413
TENNESSEE	-1,155,577	-2,297,650	-1,694,870	-2,055,786	-1,284,868
TEXAS	-6,855,397	-6,840,159	-9,226,356	-5,578,050	-4,415,658
UTAH	263,239	529,582	1,139,122	1,137,265	1,520,005
VERMONT	327,519	359,395	1,008,557	730,579	697,378
VIRGIN ISLANDS	-261,529	-152,939	-53,572	-147,275	-196,469
VIRGINIA	-611,235	-1,841,729	-1,543,850	-546,620	-365,622
WASHINGTON	-937,204	-2,151,885	-2,241,394	-2,638,999	-2,169,905
WEST VIRGINIA	-241,542	-717,683	-934,146	-41,961	420,503
WISCONSIN	3,132,582	5,626,617	2,299,755	2,590,432	6,161,779
WYOMING	61,618	-19,912	-68,218	13,310	-19,078
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	-102,697,923	-128,376,697	-147,946,353	-138,078,381	-104,911,996

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 12A - OCSE-41 LINE 20 (A+B-C)

TABLE 15

STATE SHARE OF SAVINGS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	993,766	646,422	1,247,912	607,859	771,363
ALASKA	-286,967	-119,656	-5,386	-65,486	-211,125
ARIZONA	-190,627	-305,737	34,387	-816,837	-715,841
ARKANSAS	84,282	168,102	-11,437	548,232	511,647
CALIFORNIA	39,428,564	34,332,058	54,118,500	46,444,840	70,936,074
COLORADO	798,716	1,179,492	1,873,977	3,254,749	2,971,509
CONNECTICUT	5,781,629	8,187,660	11,389,758	9,758,733	9,670,329
DELAWARE	691,602	672,686	756,046	515,171	1,519,693
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-62,103	-80,341	-95,189	-41,577	135,115
FLORIDA	3,323,983	4,459,148	4,412,175	1,804,400	10,761,929
GEORGIA	1,431,757	2,328,257	2,105,777	3,101,926	3,695,935
GUAM	23,628	-4,416	-13,426	-13,218	-6,913
HAWAII	1,134,581	1,383,645	1,314,554	1,688,002	1,741,078
IDAHO	550,482	952,509	1,197,292	1,194,445	1,015,683
ILLINOIS	3,903,222	4,307,531	6,643,006	7,031,841	9,015,304
INDIANA	3,163,883	3,770,119	4,017,776	7,509,544	8,627,189
IOWA	6,071,396	7,239,944	8,853,190	9,752,699	10,456,953
KANSAS	1,582,453	2,195,599	3,342,699	3,028,710	3,212,077
KENTUCKY	507,085	535,374	-69,488	641,424	182,305
LOUISIANA	820,210	981,839	1,056,692	824,436	676,435
MAINE	1,161,594	1,655,873	1,980,798	2,816,338	3,012,148
MARYLAND	4,448,666	6,151,234	5,734,369	12,217,944	8,309,840
MASSACHUSETTS	14,023,875	20,481,473	20,685,009	18,933,737	19,502,854
MICHIGAN	43,925,930	47,611,279	55,243,314	49,989,698	53,848,436
MINNESOTA	7,530,287	8,421,272	10,725,316	10,261,855	11,625,444
MISSISSIPPI	-307,229	-294,292	-361,984	-70,978	-241,991
MISSOURI	1,011,078	1,533,547	4,583,231	3,245,252	3,958,001
MONTANA	72,351	253,772	341,967	568,891	700,162
NEBRASKA	951,670	1,062,713	766,206	976,030	1,200,283
NEVADA	-176,658	-207,721	27,847	-46,610	-114,846
NEW HAMPSHIRE	688,784	925,986	875,245	717,983	530,232
NEW JERSEY	13,574,606	13,138,763	13,007,855	15,403,072	19,202,456
NEW MEXICO	51,786	335,923	392,062	445,476	587,100
NEW YORK	15,817,122	15,126,222	15,562,330	18,671,956	15,967,245
NORTH CAROLINA	2,579,675	3,507,246	3,294,973	5,213,448	4,786,983
NORTH DAKOTA	506,789	529,912	581,337	655,992	704,068
OHIO	11,431,864	13,695,345	13,373,261	14,016,608	16,555,118
OKLAHOMA	-288,297	-87,501	-109,382	175,279	1,334,946
OREGON	4,007,529	4,412,109	7,153,401	4,375,125	2,906,359
PENNSYLVANIA	13,151,903	14,532,852	14,323,822	14,234,644	19,929,846
PUERTO RICO	-187,184	-213,778	-484,107	-625,110	-537,608
RHODE ISLAND	1,306,483	1,620,012	1,632,401	1,712,029	1,894,634
SOUTH CAROLINA	367,906	726,152	996,568	1,322,014	1,586,088
SOUTH DAKOTA	174,046	233,742	342,120	708,724	566,047
TENNESSEE	687,300	248,419	1,018,151	420,316	590,626
TEXAS	-980,367	236,905	-848,107	1,202,442	3,292,506
UTAH	1,587,188	2,540,606	3,240,942	3,410,287	2,734,429
VERMONT	357,001	675,574	1,199,476	924,896	778,964
VIRGIN ISLANDS	-74,091	-19,522	15,509	-32,104	-69,160
VIRGINIA	2,443,317	3,194,038	3,915,001	4,396,081	4,120,398
WASHINGTON	6,919,684	9,394,957	10,880,143	12,041,550	12,245,980
WEST VIRGINIA	134,768	498,384	432,065	781,414	809,797
WISCONSIN	13,314,732	15,962,191	14,325,898	16,064,599	18,021,466
WYOMING	186,461	254,899	292,941	397,491	381,593
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	230,152,111	260,968,821	307,308,793	312,296,262	365,687,183

SOURCE: FORMS OCSE-34 AND OCSE-41

TABLE 16 TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	1.22	0.89	1.14	0.95	1.11
ALASKA	2.08	2.45	2.68	2.42	2.39
ARIZONA	2.08	1.88	3.05	1.79	2.18
ARKANSAS	1.43	1.33	1.18	1.63	1.63
CALIFORNIA	2.15	2.00	2.19	2.00	2.31
COLORADO	1.08	2.02	2.55	2.15	1.72
CONNECTICUT	4.04	3.78	3.92	3.30	3.36
DELAWARE	6.39	2.76	3.57	2.45	4.64
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.71	0.90
FLORIDA	1.27	1.64	1.44	1.21	2.43
GEORGIA	1.56	1.74	1.34	1.64	1.80
GUAM	0.79	0.92	1.16	1.24	1.52
HAWAII	3.43	2.79	2.66	2.72	2.37
IDAHO	2.52	2.24	2.64	2.19	1.86
ILLINOIS	1.19	0.95	1.30	1.96	2.31
INDIANA	1.92	2.01	1.91	3.07	3.29
IOWA	3.38	3.71	4.30	4.92	5.69
KANSAS	1.66	1.80	2.06	1.90	2.32
KENTUCKY	3.08	2.45	2.07	2.57	2.75
LOUISIANA	1.92	1.90	2.12	2.00	1.96
MAINE	3.16	3.05	2.84	3.48	3.75
MARYLAND	2.55	2.52	3.94	4.72	4.15
MASSACHUSETTS	4.29	3.71	3.85	3.65	3.55
MICHIGAN	10.86	10.06	6.57	6.62	6.86
MINNESOTA	2.08	2.32	2.31	2.59	2.94
MISSISSIPPI	1.24	1.28	1.12	1.66	1.77
MISSOURI	1.52	1.70	2.44	2.00	2.64
MONTANA	1.52	1.60	1.67	2.14	2.27
NEBRASKA	1.86	4.65	4.54	5.65	5.76
NEVADA	1.26	1.33	1.51	1.62	1.91
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.16	2.29	3.12	5.29	5.16
NEW JERSEY	4.13	3.67	3.96	3.97	4.55
NEW MEXICO	1.10	1.28	1.30	1.44	1.71
NEW YORK	2.22	2.23	1.95	2.02	2.03
NORTH CAROLINA	1.57	1.98	2.00	2.51	2.65
NORTH DAKOTA	2.12	1.89	1.91	2.19	2.31
OHIO	1.71	1.72	1.66	1.76	1.95
OKLAHOMA	0.59	0.66	0.64	0.86	1.36
OREGON	9.55	9.13	4.13	3.45	3.01
PENNSYLVANIA	8.05	7.43	7.40	6.65	8.37
PUERTO RICO	2.18	1.49	6.06	9.48	24.61
RHODE ISLAND	2.62	2.38	2.65	3.36	3.36
SOUTH CAROLINA	2.43	2.40	2.61	2.58	2.49
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.67	1.72	1.81	2.38	2.33
TENNESSEE	2.47	1.84	2.72	2.71	3.17
TEXAS	0.68	0.82	0.84	1.19	1.77
UTAH	1.76	1.95	2.12	2.00	2.01
VERMONT	2.22	2.47	4.01	2.95	2.44
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0.74	1.33	3.03	2.14	3.48
VIRGINIA	1.41	1.41	1.60	1.78	1.74
WASHINGTON	2.36	2.69	2.75	2.45	2.43
WEST VIRGINIA	1.02	0.98	0.89	1.35	1.52
WISCONSIN	2.99	3.71	2.84	2.71	3.25
WYOMING	3.25	2.81	2.31	2.72	2.58
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	3.17	3.09	2.89	2.93	3.29

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE6A + LINE7B/OCSE-41 LINE15(A+B-C)

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TABLE 17 AFDC CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	1.22	0.89	1.14	0.85	0.82
ALASKA	0.26	0.32	0.38	0.44	0.40
ARIZONA	0.27	0.26	0.37	0.25	0.33
ARKANSAS	0.75	0.73	0.64	1.01	1.08
CALIFORNIA	1.05	1.00	1.21	1.08	1.23
COLORADO	0.68	0.74	0.90	1.17	1.02
CONNECTICUT	2.05	2.00	2.25	1.73	1.71
DELAWARE	1.68	0.80	0.95	0.69	1.66
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.48	0.42	0.42	0.49	0.50
FLORIDA	1.11	1.19	1.01	0.66	1.74
GEORGIA	1.38	1.56	1.14	1.38	1.44
GUAM	0.79	0.72	0.74	0.82	0.93
HAWAII	1.41	1.15	1.08	1.21	1.03
IDAHO	1.99	1.82	2.02	1.77	1.53
ILLINOIS	1.07	0.84	1.02	1.16	1.31
INDIANA	1.66	1.65	1.53	2.61	2.84
IOWA	2.69	2.62	2.91	3.29	3.87
KANSAS	1.35	1.37	1.67	1.50	1.73
KENTUCKY	0.82	0.72	0.53	0.82	0.78
LOUISIANA	0.86	0.79	0.88	0.75	0.74
MAINE	2.78	2.54	2.28	2.86	3.01
MARYLAND	1.27	1.14	1.09	1.70	1.31
MASSACHUSETTS	3.12	2.68	2.44	2.04	1.81
MICHIGAN	2.91	2.88	2.77	2.36	2.40
MINNESOTA	1.36	1.57	1.41	1.48	1.61
MISSISSIPPI	1.14	1.16	1.00	1.55	1.64
MISSOURI	0.78	0.88	1.63	1.27	1.52
MONTANA	0.83	0.98	1.18	1.63	1.78
NEBRASKA	1.56	1.30	0.84	1.04	1.08
NEVADA	0.28	0.29	0.48	0.53	0.52
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.09	2.18	1.55	1.21	1.07
NEW JERSEY	1.24	1.12	1.01	1.14	1.25
NEW MEXICO	0.76	0.89	0.83	0.90	1.10
NEW YORK	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.79	0.77
NORTH CAROLINA	1.29	1.35	1.15	1.53	1.49
NORTH DAKOTA	1.68	1.51	1.46	1.61	1.61
OHIO	1.65	1.67	1.62	1.68	1.88
OKLAHOMA	0.40	0.46	0.43	0.60	1.01
OREGON	1.40	1.15	1.46	1.15	0.98
PENNSYLVANIA	1.35	1.25	1.18	1.10	1.48
PUERTO RICO	0.62	0.43	0.24	0.27	0.35
RHODE ISLAND	2.52	2.29	1.90	1.97	2.11
SOUTH CAROLINA	2.04	2.00	2.00	2.08	1.97
SOUTH DAKOTA	1.29	1.19	1.22	1.81	1.80
TENNESSEE	0.92	0.64	0.92	0.79	0.92
TEXAS	0.49	0.58	0.42	0.72	0.94
UTAH	1.45	1.63	1.79	1.71	1.59
VERMONT	1.87	2.18	3.74	2.74	2.26
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0.28	0.47	0.82	0.44	0.37
VIRGINIA	1.33	1.24	1.36	1.53	1.50
WASHINGTON	1.51	1.63	1.66	1.56	1.54
WEST VIRGINIA	0.96	0.92	0.84	1.30	1.48
WISCONSIN	2.34	2.90	2.11	1.92	2.21
WYOMING	2.29	1.93	1.63	2.12	1.76
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	1.30	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.38

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 6A/OCSE-41 LINE 15 (A+B-C)

TABLE 18 NON-AFDC CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.30
ALASKA	1.82	2.13	2.30	1.97	1.99
ARIZONA	1.81	1.62	2.69	1.55	1.84
ARKANSAS	0.68	0.59	0.53	0.62	0.55
CALIFORNIA	1.10	1.00	0.98	0.92	1.08
COLORADO	0.40	1.28	1.65	0.98	0.70
CONNECTICUT	1.99	1.78	1.67	1.56	1.65
DELAWARE	4.71	1.97	2.63	1.76	2.97
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.39
FLORIDA	0.16	0.45	0.42	0.55	0.69
GEORGIA	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.37
GUAM	0.01	0.20	0.42	0.42	0.59
HAWAII	2.02	1.63	1.58	1.51	1.33
IDAHO	0.52	0.42	0.62	0.41	0.34
ILLINOIS	0.11	0.11	0.28	0.80	0.99
INDIANA	0.26	0.36	0.39	0.46	0.44
IOWA	0.69	1.09	1.40	1.64	1.82
KANSAS	0.31	0.42	0.39	0.41	0.59
KENTUCKY	2.26	1.73	1.54	1.74	1.96
LOUISIANA	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.25	1.22
MAINE	0.38	0.51	0.56	0.62	0.73
MARYLAND	1.28	1.38	2.85	3.02	2.84
MASSACHUSETTS	1.16	1.03	1.41	1.61	1.74
MICHIGAN	7.96	7.18	3.80	4.26	4.46
MINNESOTA	0.72	0.75	0.90	1.11	1.33
MISSISSIPPI	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
MISSOURI	0.74	0.82	0.81	0.73	1.11
MONTANA	0.69	0.62	0.49	0.52	0.49
NEBRASKA	0.30	3.35	3.70	4.62	4.68
NEVADA	0.98	1.04	1.02	1.09	1.39
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.08	0.11	1.56	4.08	4.09
NEW JERSEY	2.90	2.55	2.95	2.83	3.30
NEW MEXICO	0.34	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.62
NEW YORK	1.47	1.47	1.25	1.22	1.27
NORTH CAROLINA	0.28	0.62	0.85	0.98	1.17
NORTH DAKOTA	0.43	0.38	0.45	0.57	0.70
OHIO	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08
OKLAHOMA	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.35
OREGON	8.15	7.98	2.68	2.30	2.03
PENNSYLVANIA	6.70	6.18	6.22	5.56	6.89
PUERTO RICO	1.56	1.05	5.82	9.21	24.26
RHODE ISLAND	0.10	0.09	0.74	1.39	1.25
SOUTH CAROLINA	0.39	0.40	0.61	0.50	0.52
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.38	0.53	0.59	0.56	0.53
TENNESSEE	1.55	1.20	1.81	1.92	2.25
TEXAS	0.19	0.23	0.42	0.47	0.83
UTAH	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.42
VERMONT	0.35	0.29	0.27	0.21	0.18
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0.46	0.86	2.21	1.70	3.11
VIRGINIA	0.08	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.24
WASHINGTON	0.85	1.06	1.09	0.89	0.89
WEST VIRGINIA	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
WISCONSIN	0.65	0.81	0.73	0.80	1.04
WYOMING	0.96	0.88	0.68	0.61	0.82
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	1.88	1.82	1.61	1.66	1.91

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-34 LINE 7B/OCSE-41 LINE 15 (A+B-C)

TABLE 19

PERCENTAGE OF AFDC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS RECOVERED THROUGH CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	8.2	6.5	11.2	10.6	12.0
ALASKA	2.3	2.3	3.2	5.9	4.6
ARIZONA	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2
ARKANSAS	4.8	5.3	8.9	13.3	13.3
CALIFORNIA	4.6	4.0	6.2	4.6	4.8
COLORADO	4.9	5.1	7.6	9.4	8.4
CONNECTICUT	7.0	7.6	10.5	12.7	9.8
DELAWARE	5.5	6.2	7.3	8.4	12.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.0
FLORIDA	5.6	5.9	6.9	4.3	12.3
GEORGIA	4.4	5.0	4.7	6.0	7.5
GUAM	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.1	6.2
HAWAII	3.2	3.4	4.1	5.3	5.4
IDAHO	9.2	12.1	17.0	17.8	18.8
ILLINOIS	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.9
INDIANA	7.2	7.0	8.4	12.1	14.8
IOWA	9.3	10.3	14.4	13.5	14.2
KANSAS	5.7	6.0	10.8	8.6	8.4
KENTUCKY	3.1	2.9	3.1	5.0	4.7
LOUISIANA	5.9	5.7	7.3	7.2	7.1
MAINE	7.4	8.1	10.2	13.3	14.0
MARYLAND	6.6	7.0	7.4	12.4	10.6
MASSACHUSETTS	6.3	7.4	9.1	13.6	13.3
MICHIGAN	8.0	7.9	12.9	8.6	8.8
MINNESOTA	7.9	8.4	11.2	10.0	10.0
MISSISSIPPI	3.3	3.7	4.3	8.0	8.5
MISSOURI	3.0	3.4	7.1	6.1	7.3
MONTANA	4.7	5.6	6.7	7.7	8.4
NEBRASKA	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.8	8.1
NEVADA	7.1	7.1	12.5	16.8	17.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.5	8.0	9.4	11.2	11.3
NEW JERSEY	6.1	5.9	7.0	8.1	10.3
NEW MEXICO	3.6	4.2	5.0	6.7	7.2
NEW YORK	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6
NORTH CAROLINA	6.2	7.5	8.9	16.3	14.1
NORTH DAKOTA	9.1	9.8	12.3	13.5	14.6
OHIO	4.8	5.0	6.1	5.1	5.5
OKLAHOMA	1.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	6.6
OREGON	9.5	12.0	16.4	12.6	12.1
PENNSYLVANIA	4.6	4.9	6.0	6.4	8.0
PUERTO RICO	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.8
RHODE ISLAND	5.0	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	5.6	5.6	6.2	7.9	11.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	6.9	7.1	8.6	12.4	12.3
TENNESSEE	5.2	4.1	7.9	6.9	7.8
TEXAS	5.8	6.3	5.8	7.0	7.0
UTAH	14.2	16.3	21.2	21.6	23.0
VERMONT	4.4	5.0	9.1	7.2	6.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS	4.9	5.3	6.3	4.7	5.0
VIRGINIA	5.4	5.0	6.3	7.0	7.3
WASHINGTON	7.7	8.1	9.2	10.1	9.9
WEST VIRGINIA	3.2	3.6	5.6	5.8	5.2
WISCONSIN	8.6	8.7	9.5	8.8	8.5
WYOMING	5.7	6.3	7.2	7.1	7.3
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.6	7.0

SOURCE: DATA SUPPLIED BY OFA

TABLE 20

AVERAGE ANNUAL CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASELOAD
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	77,372	80,989	83,335	95,006	107,984
ALASKA	20,001	14,435	14,031	19,340	20,834
ARIZONA	4,487	7,064	23,842	35,462	51,944
ARKANSAS	49,770	50,100	51,366	53,312	49,735
CALIFORNIA	998,040	967,842	981,149	1,006,753	1,002,917
COLORADO	80,635	108,229	122,795	124,466	121,800
CONNECTICUT	42,403	47,859	53,905	59,911	69,439
DELAWARE	15,047	17,115	19,034	21,359	21,221
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48,801	50,563	48,536	51,481	37,866
FLORIDA	182,910	228,725	267,531	313,750	325,886
GEORGIA	155,671	175,793	183,613	197,915	210,198
GUAM	2,235	3,138	3,120	2,266	2,941
HAWAII	23,086	25,853	27,058	26,370	28,176
IDAHO	18,594	21,699	23,402	24,773	29,258
ILLINOIS	159,928	187,839	302,979	285,781	285,579
INDIANA	112,545	132,191	149,379	173,288	194,171
IOWA	45,765	56,787	65,312	74,600	74,984
KANSAS	83,680	100,245	100,501	107,616	119,900
KENTUCKY	125,734	139,236	147,850	168,775	195,621
LOUISIANA	59,685	94,359	125,917	140,129	149,768
MAINE	21,519	30,993	31,613	32,549	31,864
MARYLAND	116,027	141,983	179,350	216,935	234,040
MASSACHUSETTS	48,558	72,035	103,600	93,013	94,980
MICHIGAN	315,071	369,786	492,413	577,807	630,595
MINNESOTA	75,245	82,061	83,910	87,503	95,908
MISSISSIPPI	12,952	15,572	16,270	65,209	82,637
MISSOURI	95,532	112,175	122,108	127,032	120,421
MONTANA	21,237	24,973	25,828	29,604	35,170
NEBRASKA	14,837	21,777	26,507	29,436	34,744
NEVADA	18,533	22,384	22,819	24,627	25,483
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,252	5,389	7,211	22,661	18,222
NEW JERSEY	260,652	311,807	322,376	314,332	325,763
NEW MEXICO	58,374	65,476	69,887	74,994	73,703
NEW YORK	564,673	611,750	702,787	639,338	646,314
NORTH CAROLINA	91,102	130,284	128,981	137,856	137,661
NORTH DAKOTA	12,474	13,965	15,432	14,508	11,277
OHIO	252,577	297,461	330,744	370,587	412,623
OKLAHOMA	39,002	55,454	57,502	40,207	71,994
OREGON	85,267	96,640	80,789	82,430	108,856
PENNSYLVANIA	241,190	421,671	476,877	511,697	558,282
PUERTO RICO	53,085	66,470	75,313	88,742	103,555
RHODE ISLAND	15,980	17,302	22,189	30,458	35,853
SOUTH CAROLINA	17,529	41,926	72,490	90,257	105,595
SOUTH DAKOTA	20,114	18,591	15,650	16,644	17,601
TENNESSEE	111,747	124,183	128,542	141,343	151,377
TEXAS	222,188	228,757	182,251	179,190	187,479
UTAH	28,693	28,327	30,743	32,364	34,372
VERMONT	10,320	9,190	8,684	9,772	10,929
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,442	2,689	3,085	3,492	4,631
VIRGINIA	52,515	57,640	137,717	190,902	233,494
WASHINGTON	68,507	67,971	69,769	67,652	69,717
WEST VIRGINIA	45,817	43,857	41,051	42,456	48,460
WISCONSIN	118,550	134,755	140,455	142,470	137,985
WYOMING	9,025	11,081	8,232	5,447	7,171
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	5,431,975	6,266,436	7,027,830	7,515,867	7,998,978

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE A4 (AFDC + NON-AFDC)

AVERAGE ANNUAL CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASELOAD
FY 1984

Explanation for large variances between FY 1983 and FY 1984 data in this table may be found in the footnotes for the two tables which together comprise this table: Average AFDC Child Support Enforcement Caseload, and Average Non-AFDC Child Support Enforcement Caseload.

NOTE: When evaluating caseload data and paying caseload data it should be noted that States use varying definitions for, and methods of, determining these figures.

TABLE 21

AVERAGE AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASELOAD
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	76,512	80,282	82,444	93,241	102,158
ALASKA	14,818	9,613	10,497	14,421	15,476
ARIZONA	3,917	5,466	9,178	19,756	32,542
ARKANSAS	42,295	43,645	46,691	48,692	43,269
CALIFORNIA	850,077	736,220	658,768	680,103	670,737
COLORADO	59,950	82,701	93,976	102,156	113,544
CONNECTICUT	30,821	35,985	40,687	46,900	56,496
DELAWARE	9,527	10,800	10,287	9,217	6,704
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47,236	48,512	46,444	49,242	34,507
FLORIDA	176,642	221,376	256,789	299,596	289,445
GEORGIA	108,152	121,395	119,448	125,711	126,498
GUAM	1,324	1,722	1,660	1,502	2,363
HAWAII	23,005	22,833	20,972	20,137	21,215
IDAHO	15,947	19,346	20,092	22,200	26,714
ILLINOIS	153,215	179,292	278,792	261,913	257,946
INDIANA	107,057	124,198	138,978	160,799	179,915
IOWA	42,744	50,050	55,826	63,936	63,694
KANSAS	81,772	97,735	97,228	103,776	115,484
KENTUCKY	117,465	129,491	136,818	157,074	181,757
LOUISIANA	56,906	80,747	105,067	117,500	127,203
MAINE	21,519	30,627	31,020	31,678	28,188
MARYLAND	113,671	126,163	136,115	147,997	161,839
MASSACHUSETTS	48,558	64,033	92,600	74,901	77,362
MICHIGAN	303,776	355,314	399,520	445,003	488,329
MINNESOTA	64,655	70,063	67,136	68,628	73,612
MISSISSIPPI	12,037	14,438	14,960	63,728	81,014
MISSOURI	88,404	103,673	111,764	115,640	108,881
MONTANA	19,515	24,006	24,971	28,616	34,052
NEBRASKA	13,593	15,638	16,678	17,128	19,984
NEVADA	11,720	16,453	16,620	15,928	15,859
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,190	5,332	6,121	12,609	8,719
NEW JERSEY	213,516	245,891	247,169	231,296	235,245
NEW MEXICO	56,334	63,056	66,850	70,925	68,899
NEW YORK	484,944	522,223	586,925	494,685	490,496
NORTH CAROLINA	83,286	119,790	113,308	117,525	113,154
NORTH DAKOTA	9,727	13,162	14,829	13,735	10,129
OHIO	241,947	281,222	308,620	342,264	378,919
OKLAHOMA	34,795	49,783	50,331	32,354	66,260
OREGON	15,593	23,054	39,443	38,831	62,683
PENNSYLVANIA	110,432	210,863	236,589	248,276	259,646
PUERTO RICO	42,296	48,899	57,208	63,853	64,074
RHODE ISLAND	15,644	16,822	16,723	19,321	20,639
SOUTH CAROLINA	16,614	41,193	71,435	88,397	101,911
SOUTH DAKOTA	19,468	17,867	14,900	15,891	16,750
TENNESSEE	95,914	103,491	91,036	97,266	99,644
TEXAS	120,481	106,023	90,597	90,228	93,521
UTAH	27,587	27,274	29,224	30,651	31,833
VERMONT	8,721	8,331	7,774	8,664	10,278
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,589	1,680	1,830	2,002	2,369
VIRGINIA	51,281	56,223	134,467	186,719	228,401
WASHINGTON	52,106	51,790	48,594	47,912	49,172
WEST VIRGINIA	40,586	39,844	35,114	34,486	38,102
WISCONSIN	110,612	125,570	128,428	127,847	121,264
WYOMING	8,523	10,535	7,761	5,055	6,676
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	4,583,016	5,111,735	5,547,302	5,827,911	6,135,571

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE A4 (AFDC)

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AVERAGE AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASELOAD
FY 1984

A. Arizona — Increase due to managements ongoing IV-D program adjustment as well as the complete reporting of interstate responding cases.

B. Connecticut — Increase due to revised methods of reporting data which were implemented in the fourth quarter of FY 1983.

C. Delaware — Decrease reflects adjustments to case counts made to reflect current IV-D AFDC caseload only.

D. District of Columbia — Decrease reflects the exclusion of cases previously closed by IV-A, but not purged from the IV-D system. Based on a computer match, 12,470 IV-D AFDC cases were closed.

E. Guam — Increase due to a significant number of IV-A referrals during the year.

F. Idaho — Program audit determined that statistical reports were incomplete and inaccurate. FY 1984 AFDC caseload figure represents an estimate.

G. Mississippi — This is the State's first year of reporting actual caseload data; prior year figures were significantly understated.

H. New Hampshire — Decrease due to adjustments made to case counts following an audit.

I. Oklahoma — Increase due to revised procedures for reporting active cases and to an increased number of cases transferring to active status for purposes of IRS intercept.

J. Oregon — Increase due to caseload adjustments.

TABLE 22

AVERAGE NON-AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASELOAD
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	860	707	891	1,765	5,826
ALASKA	5,183	4,822	3,534	4,919	5,358
ARIZONA	570	1,598	14,664	15,706	19,402
ARKANSAS	7,475	6,455	4,675	4,620	6,466
CALIFORNIA	147,963	231,622	322,381	326,650	332,180
COLORADO	20,685	25,528	28,819	22,310	8,256
CONNECTICUT	11,582	11,874	13,218	13,011	12,943
DELAWARE	5,520	6,315	8,747	12,142	14,517
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,565	2,051	2,092	2,239	3,359
FLORIDA	6,268	7,349	10,742	14,154	36,441
GEORGIA	47,519	54,398	64,165	72,204	83,700
GUAM	911	1,416	1,460	764	578
HAWAII	81	3,020	6,086	6,233	6,961
IDAHO	2,647	2,353	3,310	2,573	2,544
ILLINOIS	6,713	8,547	24,187	23,868	27,633
INDIANA	5,488	7,993	10,401	12,489	14,256
IOWA	3,021	6,737	9,486	10,664	11,290
KANSAS	1,908	2,510	3,273	3,840	4,416
KENTUCKY	8,269	9,745	11,032	11,701	13,864
LOUISIANA	2,779	13,612	20,850	22,629	22,565
MAINE	0	366	593	871	3,676
MARYLAND	2,356	15,820	43,235	68,938	72,201
MASSACHUSETTS	0	8,002	11,000	18,112	17,618
MICHIGAN	11,295	14,472	92,893	132,804	142,266
MINNESOTA	10,590	11,998	16,774	18,875	22,296
MISSISSIPPI	915	1,134	1,310	1,481	1,623
MISSOURI	7,128	8,502	10,344	11,392	11,540
MONTANA	1,722	967	857	988	1,118
NEBRASKA	1,244	6,139	9,829	12,308	14,760
NEVADA	6,813	5,931	6,199	8,699	9,624
NEW HAMPSHIRE	62	57	1,090	10,052	9,503
NEW JERSEY	47,136	65,916	75,207	83,036	90,518
NEW MEXICO	2,040	2,420	3,037	4,069	4,804
NEW YORK	79,729	89,527	115,862	144,653	155,818
NORTH CAROLINA	7,816	10,494	15,673	20,331	24,507
NORTH DAKOTA	2,747	803	603	773	1,148
OHIO	10,630	16,239	22,124	28,323	33,704
OKLAHOMA	4,207	5,671	7,171	7,853	5,734
OREGON	69,674	73,586	41,346	43,599	46,173
PENNSYLVANIA	130,758	210,808	240,288	263,421	298,636
PUERTO RICO	10,789	17,571	18,105	24,889	39,481
RHODE ISLAND	336	480	5,466	11,137	15,214
SOUTH CAROLINA	915	733	1,055	1,860	3,684
SOUTH DAKOTA	646	724	750	753	851
TENNESSEE	15,833	20,692	37,506	44,077	51,733
TEXAS	101,707	122,734	91,654	88,962	93,958
UTAH	1,106	1,053	1,519	1,713	2,539
VERMONT	1,599	859	910	1,108	651
VIRGIN ISLANDS	853	1,009	1,255	1,490	2,262
VIRGINIA	1,234	1,417	3,250	4,183	5,093
WASHINGTON	16,401	16,181	21,175	19,740	20,545
WEST VIRGINIA	5,231	4,013	5,937	7,970	10,358
WISCONSIN	7,938	9,185	12,027	14,623	16,721
WYOMING	502	546	471	392	495
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	848,959	1,154,701	1,480,528	1,687,956	1,863,407

SOURCE: FORM OCSE 3 LINE A4 (NON-AFDC)

AVERAGE NON-AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASELOAD FY 1983

A. Alabama — Increase due to more accurate reporting of non-AFDC data.

B. Arizona — Increase due to increased efforts to report complete data.

C. Arkansas — Increased due to increased emphasis on non-AFDC cases and the hiring of additional staff.

D. Colorado — Decrease due to a change in the State's non-AFDC procedures which require all non-AFDC applicants to sign a contract.

E. Florida — Increase due to correction of computer reports and additional cases added to the system.

F. Maine — Increase due to the revision of baseline caseload counts as a result of audit and ensuing recommendations.

G. North Dakota — Increase due to adjustments made as a result of computerization.

H. Oklahoma — Decrease due to change in methodology for reporting active cases.

I. Puerto Rico — Increase due to inclusion of District Court cases not previously reported.

J. Rhode Island — Increase due to more accurate reporting resulting from automated reporting system.

K. Utah — Increase due to the advertising of IV-D services for non-AFDC families and greater emphasis on the non-AFDC program mandated by State legislators.

L. Vermont — The computer program that generates this data has several major deficiencies; therefore this data may not be indicative of current program activity. A project to write a new program is underway.

M. Virgin Islands — Increase due to the conversion of Attorney General cases to IV-D status.

N. West Virginia — Increase due to inclusion of paternity cases and cases referred from other States.

O. Wyoming — Increase due to adjustments made based on reorganization of the States IV-D program.

TABLE 23

AVERAGE NUMBER OF AFDC CSE CASES IN WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	20,155	18,398	18,675	16,301	15,166
ALASKA	325	613	909	1,154	1,180
ARIZONA	1,025	1,094	1,018	1,164	1,813
ARKANSAS	2,808	3,019	3,090	3,683	4,591
CALIFORNIA	80,428	86,859	123,393	86,277	91,956
COLORADO	2,643	3,322	3,539	4,129	5,096
CONNECTICUT	9,862	11,245	12,571	13,591	14,600
DELAWARE	1,718	2,313	1,691	2,254	2,684
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	870	848	1,063	1,508	1,999
FLORIDA	8,657	9,837	9,325	11,856	15,596
GEORGIA	6,346	7,360	6,946	7,826	8,964
GUAM	111	102	131	186	193
HAWAII	2,125	2,319	2,272	2,718	3,126
IDAHO	1,289	1,122	1,484	936	2,482
ILLINOIS	11,901	13,717	14,611	15,551	17,622
INDIANA	6,835	8,226	13,813	19,514	22,553
IOWA	8,805	11,245	8,887	10,135	12,232
KANSAS	3,161	3,764	4,479	4,205	4,901
KENTUCKY	3,317	4,638	4,370	4,601	5,171
LOUISIANA	5,859	6,652	6,687	6,944	6,978
MAINE	3,514	4,297	4,964	6,141	6,970
MARYLAND	13,304	15,063	14,481	15,576	15,796
MASSACHUSETTS	20,664	22,147	23,158	22,655	23,482
MICHIGAN	69,134	70,851	68,266	73,442	74,189
MINNESOTA	11,935	13,854	12,752	12,891	13,933
MISSISSIPPI	2,432	2,757	2,765	3,216	3,627
MISSOURI	4,312	5,048	6,361	2,465	2,280
MONTANA	635	726	908	1,178	1,385
NEBRASKA	1,372	1,559	1,732	1,841	2,217
NEVADA	952	1,976	2,013	2,261	2,245
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,148	2,093	1,745	1,512	1,169
NEW JERSEY	26,480	28,663	26,493	24,712	29,751
NEW MEXICO	1,657	1,772	2,085	2,027	2,779
NEW YORK	37,593	36,450	41,968	44,168	46,386
NORTH CAROLINA	9,457	10,621	10,347	12,089	13,104
NORTH DAKOTA	910	1,074	1,170	1,193	1,460
OHIO	21,383	26,097	24,519	26,064	28,771
OKLAHOMA	1,733	2,052	2,231	2,487	3,223
OREGON	6,715	6,330	4,399	4,020	6,202
PENNSYLVANIA	17,207	22,406	29,970	35,405	39,565
PUERTO RICO	1,466	2,044	1,880	2,281	2,683
RHODE ISLAND	2,878	3,176	3,337	2,441	3,133
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,510	4,091	3,760	4,182	5,571
SOUTH DAKOTA	972	1,016	1,064	1,223	1,279
TENNESSEE	5,547	6,099	5,967	6,642	7,273
TEXAS	5,363	5,370	4,013	4,099	4,674
UTAH	4,264	4,663	5,784	5,346	5,686
VERMONT	1,222	1,778	1,972	2,223	2,167
VIRGIN ISLANDS	136	115	123	82	121
VIRGINIA	5,570	9,059	12,979	13,554	13,815
WASHINGTON	16,347	15,078	12,619	14,160	15,900
WEST VIRGINIA	1,632	1,829	1,824	2,044	2,247
WISCONSIN	20,603	20,514	20,281	26,106	24,166
WYOMING	316	346	347	420	393
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	502,603	547,707	597,231	594,679	646,545

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE C1 (AFDC)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF AFDC CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASES IN WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE FY 1984

A. Arkansas — Increase due to impact of IRS Intercept program.

B. Colorado — Increase due to impact of IRS Intercept program.

C. District of Columbia — Increase due to implementation of automated computer system in FY 1983.

D. Florida — Increase due to impact of IRS Intercept program.

E. Georgia — Increase due to the impact of the IRS Intercept program and State tax offset program.

F. Idaho — Statistical information for the State may be inaccurate and unreliable. The State is in the process of creating a new reporting system.

G. Illinois — Increase due to the impact of the IRS Intercept program.

H. North Dakota — Increase due to the impact of the IRS Intercept program.

I. Oklahoma — Increase due to the impact of the IRS Intercept program.

TABLE 24

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NON-AFDC CSE CASES IN WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	43	26	31	221	893
ALASKA	1,876	1,967	2,451	3,035	3,260
ARIZONA	0	0	4,422	5,525	5,148
ARKANSAS	1,993	2,137	2,581	2,803	3,194
CALIFORNIA	55,766	56,803	59,245	66,164	63,650
COLORADO	1,010	2,963	4,069	3,647	2,260
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	7,826	8,484
DELAWARE	3,122	3,302	3,175	3,611	3,788
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	138	200	370	478	900
FLORIDA	1,071	1,941	4,025	8,002	3,581
GEORGIA	1,553	2,018	2,855	4,091	6,001
GUAM	1	39	61	63	81
HAWAII	0	261	298	308	321
IDAHO	387	435	611	591	586
ILLINOIS	2,336	3,423	6,205	6,433	6,603
INDIANA	861	1,209	1,546	1,784	1,972
IOWA	1,870	3,419	3,738	4,192	4,240
KANSAS	494	945	1,184	1,449	1,668
KENTUCKY	1,549	2,076	2,449	3,657	3,836
LOUISIANA	436	7,706	8,060	9,517	9,987
MAINE	645	196	271	296	933
MARYLAND	0	6,186	15,849	27,384	26,232
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	53,137	51,304	50,131
MINNESOTA	5,115	5,707	8,331	10,263	11,155
MISSISSIPPI	199	248	318	320	456
MISSOURI	1,283	1,754	2,490	1,631	1,754
MONTANA	361	329	340	348	348
NEBRASKA	210	2,432	5,011	4,942	7,122
NEVADA	3,250	4,650	4,792	4,084	4,758
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	5,433	5,036
NEW JERSEY	17,206	29,130	34,662	38,557	44,345
NEW MEXICO	573	1,035	1,504	1,806	1,624
NEW YORK	31,618	48,370	55,832	54,296	60,471
NORTH CAROLINA	2,360	3,190	4,524	5,910	7,800
NORTH DAKOTA	91	99	127	171	221
OHIO	916	1,857	3,540	4,594	7,756
OKLAHOMA	565	719	1,078	1,269	1,400
OREGON	32,499	32,472	16,065	16,262	16,520
PENNSYLVANIA	47,648	66,691	90,694	92,084	104,449
PUERTO RICO	2,420	6,846	9,114	17,908	22,916
RHODE ISLAND	190	294	1,900	1,407	1,941
SOUTH CAROLINA	188	472	1,013	1,198	1,948
SOUTH DAKOTA	320	391	491	512	516
TENNESSEE	7,981	6,251	8,532	10,271	11,032
TEXAS	2,602	2,744	3,888	4,224	4,575
UTAH	512	489	632	698	889
VERMONT	195	194	172	194	153
VIRGIN ISLANDS	162	188	267	262	925
VIRGINIA	201	1,078	914	1,554	916
WASHINGTON	5,802	6,215	6,648	7,422	8,824
WEST VIRGINIA	137	185	386	186	125
WISCONSIN	3,597	3,876	8,061	6,719	9,303
WYOMING	116	122	143	125	146
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	243,468	325,280	448,102	507,031	547,173

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE C1 (NON-AFDC)

IV-D NON-AFDC CASES FOR WHICH A COLLECTION WAS MADE FY 1984

A. Alabama — Increase due to improved non-AFDC reporting.

B. District of Columbia — Increase due to the implementation of an automated computer system.

C. Maine — Increase is the result of re-programming the computer system to properly identify classification of cases.

D. Massachusetts — State has never reported this information. The State's non-AFDC cases are handled by the District and Probate courts, the majority of which are either unable or unwilling to provide this information.

E. Nebraska — Increase is a result of the States threat to withhold reimbursement for IV-D expenditures if County and District Court clerks fail to report the information required.

F. New Jersey — Increase due to State law permitting garnishment of payments 30 days overdue.

G. Puerto Rico — Increase due to inclusion of District Court cases.

H. Vermont — The program that generates this data is unreliable and not indicative of current activity. A project to write a new program to generate this data is underway.

I. Virgin Islands — Increase due to conversion of Attorney General cases (previously considered non-IV-D) to IV-D status.

J. Virginia — Decrease due to staff vacancies.

TABLE 25

TOTAL NUMBER OF ABSENT PARENTS LOCATED FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	15,581	12,768	14,479	16,473	19,565
ALASKA	1,803	1,291	2,062	2,754	2,833
ARIZONA	5,583	6,275	7,136	5,961	5,547
ARKANSAS	2,730	2,134	2,308	2,059	3,413
CALIFORNIA	115,731	112,726	91,359	79,858	82,147
COLORADO	12,833	15,906	14,641	20,080	16,371
CONNECTICUT	4,940	5,559	2,882	3,498	3,824
DELAWARE	1,442	2,294	2,866	2,402	1,809
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,043	1,460	1,287	851	2,255
FLORIDA	34,308	38,893	48,726	54,852	30,646
GEORGIA	13,579	12,293	11,764	11,264	13,047
GUAM	378	487	615	967	731
HAWAII	4,296	5,880	6,067	6,032	6,575
IDAHO	750	850	687	638	515
ILLINOIS	7,891	6,393	18,861	19,764	53,705
INDIANA	9,309	9,015	10,155	12,672	5,579
IOWA	14,557	18,423	18,241	23,789	30,171
KANSAS	11,925	10,339	9,444	8,209	11,757
KENTUCKY	12,662	14,035	11,295	7,632	5,693
LOUISIANA	5,427	9,287	19,086	18,826	20,558
MAINE	2,666	1,787	2,548	2,467	1,957
MARYLAND	17,835	18,650	28,582	26,677	27,165
MASSACHUSETTS	13,191	22,650	20,630	17,073	14,656
MICHIGAN	33,815	32,495	78,849	109,745	127,938
MINNESOTA	12,495	15,546	15,631	15,246	7,863
MISSISSIPPI	10,274	15,841	17,330	19,319	20,111
MISSOURI	1,453	7,582	10,138	26,213	47,067
MONTANA	1,931	2,471	2,394	2,567	3,080
NEBRASKA	1,788	2,800	2,707	3,554	2,267
NEVADA	3,085	3,810	4,342	4,328	3,833
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,207	2,061	1,349	1,027	1,194
NEW JERSEY	30,636	32,220	30,245	26,790	23,487
NEW MEXICO	7,603	10,004	8,112	8,679	7,021
NEW YORK	62,817	52,119	53,521	50,262	52,119
NORTH CAROLINA	18,158	19,635	22,935	24,565	22,879
NORTH DAKOTA	489	847	1,788	1,378	1,027
OHIO	20,226	21,098	20,788	23,843	24,969
OKLAHOMA	4,565	12,242	23,131	22,995	17,716
OREGON	22,451	18,126	22,717	23,010	22,312
PENNSYLVANIA	9,119	16,738	17,618	20,122	21,874
PUERTO RICO	4,126	5,253	9,102	11,312	15,930
RHODE ISLAND	2,379	2,506	2,737	2,827	2,832
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,724	5,936	6,660	15,031	12,833
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,603	1,423	4,012	2,540	4,158
TENNESSEE	10,492	8,750	9,793	9,734	13,732
TEXAS	23,079	19,360	9,970	4,119	1,425
UTAH	5,605	19,103	19,622	19,478	19,305
VERMONT	590	576	559	400	732
VIRGIN ISLANDS	377	360	103	84	189
VIRGINIA	11,722	12,904	11,245	9,507	8,276
WASHINGTON	9,454	7,183	8,469	9,790	11,226
WEST VIRGINIA	4,207	4,699	3,549	3,051	2,331
WISCONSIN	8,736	11,040	12,874	12,939	13,558
WYOMING	1,914	1,798	1,287	1,419	792
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	642,580	695,921	779,298	830,672	874,595

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE B1 (AFDC + NON-AFDC)

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TOTAL NUMBER OF ABSENT PARENTS LOCATED
FY 1984

A. Arkansas — Increase due to better address information obtained from IRS.

B. Delaware — Decrease due to fewer available investigators caused by several vacant staff positions.

C. District of Columbia — Increase due to completion of reorganization activities.

D. Illinois — Increase due to better address information obtained from IRS tape match.

E. Kentucky — Decline due to reorganization and decentralization of child support division.

F. Minnesota — Decrease is the result of inaccurate reporting in prior quarters.

G. Oklahoma — Decrease due to increased mobility of population.

H. Puerto Rico — Increase due to better reports received from the Office of Court Administration.

I. South Dakota — Increase is the result of addresses obtained from IRS tape match.

J. Tennessee — Increase due to increased efforts by IV-D contractors.

K. Texas — Decrease due to loss of data due to computer problems.

L. Virgin Islands — Increase due to the conversion of Attorney General cases (previously non-IV-D) to IV-D status.

TABLE 26

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATERNITIES ESTABLISHED FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	6,302	4,884	4,472	4,833	4,921
ALASKA	53	73	98	105	90
ARIZONA	485	542	618	595	500
ARKANSAS	730	677	1,131	1,489	1,911
CALIFORNIA	15,444	22,791	21,427	21,714	24,378
COLORADO	1,301	1,103	1,154	1,033	1,187
CONNECTICUT	3,021	3,769	4,397	4,563	4,363
DELAWARE	831	694	871	1,346	929
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	737	907	941	811	471
FLORIDA	7,524	7,557	8,870	10,679	15,741
GEORGIA	4,965	5,329	5,452	6,102	6,518
GUAM	138	297	144	173	115
HAWAII	656	794	1,077	1,181	888
IDAHO	76	79	34	84	205
ILLINOIS	4,434	6,028	6,194	7,339	4,711
INDIANA	2,519	1,287	3,853	3,036	6,859
IOWA	1,080	1,373	1,121	922	1,072
KANSAS	1,030	1,141	978	682	404
KENTUCKY	1,819	2,157	2,453	2,986	2,774
LOUISIANA	2,095	2,869	3,273	3,195	3,180
MAINE	633	339	595	604	554
MARYLAND	8,330	10,435	8,417	8,211	8,290
MASSACHUSETTS	3,035	3,564	3,429	3,766	3,841
MICHIGAN	8,751	10,696	12,952	17,374	13,875
MINNESOTA	2,523	2,526	2,707	2,994	3,090
MISSISSIPPI	1,696	1,725	1,751	1,797	2,139
MISSOURI	171	476	424	17,522	17,046
MONTANA	170	97	56	37	33
NEBRASKA	60	268	335	410	449
NEVADA	189	395	626	409	356
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78	71	64	30	52
NEW JERSEY	9,417	11,282	9,647	10,616	11,739
NEW MEXICO	659	1,258	1,071	1,141	970
NEW YORK	14,072	12,041	12,751	15,884	17,403
NORTH CAROLINA	7,399	6,728	7,071	7,368	7,185
NORTH DAKOTA	337	328	284	440	488
OHIO	6,464	7,658	8,552	7,767	9,804
OKLAHOMA	452	698	1,132	1,811	562
OREGON	2,101	2,199	2,190	2,173	1,947
PENNSYLVANIA	5,384	7,305	9,362	11,906	13,404
PUERTO RICO	23	38	37	19	12
RHODE ISLAND	478	354	333	451	549
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,547	1,536	1,413	2,552	3,879
SOUTH DAKOTA	83	137	159	172	227
TENNESSEE	5,871	5,669	5,913	6,592	6,217
TEXAS	1,454	1,822	1,862	1,085	769
UTAH	545	1,076	1,229	1,546	1,669
VERMONT	180	245	234	349	379
VIRGIN ISLANDS	11	3	22	104	15
VIRGINIA	1,712	1,995	2,463	2,351	1,990
WASHINGTON	850	981	1,474	1,700	1,905
WEST VIRGINIA	422	482	521	467	378
WISCONSIN	4,079	4,672	5,025	5,688	6,895
WYOMING	67	88	108	66	32
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	144,483	163,538	172,767	208,270	219,360

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE B2 (AFDC + NON-AFDC)

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATERNITIES ESTABLISHED
FY 1984

A. Arkansas — Increase is the result of the size of the legal staff stabilizing.

B. District of Columbia — Decrease due to activities focusing on reorganization.

C. Florida — Increase due to increased effort to put all cases in reporting system.

D. Guam -- Decline resulting from decrease in staff assigned to this endeavor.

E. Hawaii — Decrease due to staff turnover in Corporation Counsel.

F. Idaho — Statistical information reported by the State may be inaccurate and unreliable. The State is in the process of creating a new system of reporting this information.

G. Illinois — Decrease reflects resumption of normal activity following court ruling pertaining to statute of limitation on paternity establishment.

H. Indiana — Reflects inclusion of actions accumulated from prior quarters.

I. Kansas — Decrease due to turnover of major contractor.

J. Michigan — Decrease due to decreased emphasis on paternity establishment.

K. Nevada — Decline results from decreased staffing in Clark County District Attorneys Office.

L. Ohio — Increase reflects caseload increases.

M. Oklahoma — Decrease due to fewer voluntary paternity acknowledgements and more demanding court activity.

N. South Carolina — Increase due to increased staffing and new management system.

O. Virgin Islands — Decrease reflects a return to a normal level of caseload activity. Level of paternities established in FY 1983 was unusually high.

TABLE 27

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	7,626	5,137	5,978	6,766	11,615
ALASKA	755	955	1,159	1,197	1,145
ARIZONA	2,133	2,993	3,014	3,069	2,145
ARKANSAS	3,274	3,484	3,121	3,519	4,666
CALIFORNIA	51,267	63,323	56,402	54,598	56,528
COLORADO	9,376	6,560	6,087	6,356	4,204
CONNECTICUT	11,562	12,474	11,867	16,272	10,115
DELAWARE	1,196	1,814	2,415	1,709	1,406
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	637	550	432	357	879
FLORIDA	12,384	13,778	15,562	18,098	16,686
GEORGIA	6,764	7,372	7,631	9,551	9,894
GUAM	112	169	98	132	81
HAWAII	1,104	2,069	2,476	3,351	3,297
IDAHO	2,721	3,965	1,962	763	648
ILLINOIS	10,676	10,933	14,995	22,850	19,198
INDIANA	6,982	12,719	11,915	12,282	12,556
IOWA	8,260	10,752	9,393	8,490	10,701
KANSAS	2,565	2,600	2,587	1,636	1,823
KENTUCKY	3,402	5,718	3,914	4,826	6,181
LOUISIANA	5,606	7,678	8,502	9,483	23,617
MAINE	1,140	3,109	3,388	3,374	3,657
MARYLAND	7,040	10,100	7,878	9,238	22,818
MASSACHUSETTS	9,604	12,414	16,785	9,196	9,806
MICHIGAN	10,587	10,445	13,303	15,436	24,826
MINNESOTA	10,882	8,268	7,810	6,626	10,243
MISSISSIPPI	751	822	808	861	1,680
MISSOURI	2,013	3,719	2,335	12,110	25,053
MONTANA	127	69	377	486	625
NEBRASKA	180	789	832	875	737
NEVADA	2,171	4,362	3,842	3,883	3,858
NEW HAMPSHIRE	186	219	107	2,060	425
NEW JERSEY	20,521	24,744	25,447	28,481	32,484
NEW MEXICO	3,486	4,416	3,478	4,290	3,672
NEW YORK	28,159	27,987	28,036	37,131	45,144
NORTH CAROLINA	11,732	11,473	11,964	12,584	12,467
NORTH DAKOTA	474	443	547	528	647
OHIO	12,261	7,796	11,310	8,461	14,475
OKLAHOMA	2,314	3,824	3,703	3,747	4,549
OREGON	7,373	7,259	6,004	6,989	5,323
PENNSYLVANIA	36,060	34,942	75,106	71,041	73,671
PUERTO RICO	2,790	5,372	7,817	9,623	12,385
RHODE ISLAND	3,027	2,835	1,824	4,514	2,517
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,285	1,272	1,278	1,928	5,862
SOUTH DAKOTA	284	338	354	516	516
TENNESSEE	3,741	4,149	8,545	7,307	9,234
TEXAS	13,482	11,784	12,331	13,523	10,437
UTAH	5,593	4,794	5,338	6,251	7,894
VERMONT	1,127	1,327	1,049	1,436	1,465
VIRGIN ISLANDS	155	138	186	142	462
VIRGINIA	5,590	7,949	8,646	5,223	3,913
WASHINGTON	9,826	9,211	10,072	10,948	9,416
WEST VIRGINIA	950	728	580	558	686
WISCONSIN	11,028	11,544	11,190	11,306	14,656
WYOMING	93	369	348	317	325
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	374,434	414,053	462,128	496,294	573,313

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE B3 (AFDC + NON-AFDC)

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED
FY 1984

A. Connecticut — Decrease due to an error in FY 1983 data which over-reported the number of support obligations established by 1,500.

B. Iowa — Increase resulted from caseload prioritization and reorganization of several offices.

C. Kentucky — Increase due to hiring of additional staff familiar with child support functions and settling into a decentralized structure.

D. Louisiana — Decrease attributed to District Attorneys office concentrating their efforts on collections rather than establishment of obligations.

E. Maryland — Increase results from improved reporting.

F. Michigan — Increase due to program emphasis on establishing support obligations.

G. New York — Increase due to increased program activity and increased use of procedural expedients such as negotiated agreements which require only judicial approval rather than full court proceedings.

H. Puerto Rico — Increase reflects a better flow of cases to courts for establishment of support orders.

I. Tennessee — Increase results from increased efforts by IV-D contractors.

J. Texas — Decrease due to loss of FFP for court costs and transfer of activity from Department of Human Resources to the Office of the Attorney General.

K. Virgin Islands — Increase due to conversion of Attorney General cases (previously considered non-IV-D) to IV-D status.

L. Virginia — Decrease due to staff concentrating more on certifying cases for IRS Tax Intercept Program, and staff vacancies.

M. Wisconsin — Variances attributed to a number of factors including reporting of judgments for arrearage orders with no dollar amounts and reporting all cases rather than IV-D cases only.

TABLE 28

NUMBER OF FAMILIES REMOVED FROM AFDC DUE TO CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	523	135	113	2,011	968
ALASKA	100	150	200	220	40
ARIZONA	10	31	47	10	0
ARKANSAS	268	297	507	308	159
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	88
COLORADO	113	172	568	0	2,629
CONNECTICUT	293	209	77	196	228
DELAWARE	0	0	62	94	62
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	53	53	90	0	75
FLORIDA	458	582	332	457	819
GEORGIA	107	0	469	37	1,302
GUAM	1	15	13	69	0
HAWAII	24	27	239	189	114
IDAHO	93	480	104	55	8
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	546	765
INDIANA	1,468	5,770	322	0	863
IOWA	82	41	18	23	78
KANSAS	8	483	421	89	270
KENTUCKY	379	436	0	375	287
LOUISIANA	161	1,022	685	732	767
MAINE	0	650	454	572	167
MARYLAND	1,217	970	668	648	1,074
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	370	664
MICHIGAN	1,232	1,639	1,391	1,008	1,059
MINNESOTA	912	1,146	1,032	815	1,459
MISSISSIPPI	80	86	218	0	23
MISSOURI	12,954	952	0	0	0
MONTANA	99	82	120	29	90
NEBRASKA	56	46	32	3	7
NEVADA	28	106	65	138	80
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	2,366	3,155	3,265	2,573	4,450
NEW MEXICO	70	66	27	47	20
NEW YORK	1,920	2,495	5,027	3,318	5,124
NORTH CAROLINA	166	289	0	288	333
NORTH DAKOTA	445	125	125	578	2,207
OHIO	95	584	544	501	338
OKLAHOMA	117	159	128	169	199
OREGON	788	478	269	243	205
PENNSYLVANIA	2,351	0	0	905	1,390
PUERTO RICO	35	260	272	556	2,399
RHODE ISLAND	1,482	1,383	1,548	0	363
SOUTH CAROLINA	788	724	931	0	1,475
SOUTH DAKOTA	153	123	126	30	112
TENNESSEE	2,857	16,152	6,300	4,223	2,857
TEXAS	1,909	1,405	2,314	2,111	3,618
UTAH	293	401	337	0	321
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	1	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	2,769	524	166	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	907	1,383	1,457	932	775
WISCONSIN	0	233	756	518	318
WYOMING	82	111	44	208	7
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	40,312	45,631	31,883	26,194	40,656

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINE E1

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TABLE 29

IV-A AFDC CASES IN WHICH CUSTODIAL PARENTS REFUSED TO COOPERATE, AND IV-A AFDC CASES IN WHICH GOOD CAUSE WAS FOUND

STATE	REFUSALS FOR ANY REASON	GOOD CAUSE FOUND
ALABAMA	60	14
ALASKA	0	0
ARIZONA	72	18
ARKANSAS	9	9
CALIFORNIA	431	190
COLORADO	0	0
CONNECTICUT	37	21
DELAWARE	5	3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0
FLORIDA	56	15
GEORGIA	57	50
GUAM	0	0
HAWAII	31	24
IDAHO	6	7
ILLINOIS	41	27
INDIANA	30	25
IOWA	40	25
KANSAS	24	12
KENTUCKY	30	19
LOUISIANA	93	271
MAINE	52	28
MARYLAND	17	12
MASSACHUSETTS	4	1
MICHIGAN	295	160
MINNESOTA	208	121
MISSISSIPPI	2	2
MISSOURI	40	35
MONTANA	0	0
NEBRASKA	14	4
NEVADA	29	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	8
NEW JERSEY	115	94
NEW MEXICO	12	11
NEW YORK	203	105
NORTH CAROLINA	37	33
NORTH DAKOTA	23	22
OHIO	241	158
OKLAHOMA	50	36
OREGON	96	93
PENNSYLVANIA	70	50
PUERTO RICO	18	13
RHODE ISLAND	7	22
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	32
SOUTH DAKOTA	39	22
TENNESSEE	79	62
TEXAS	8	9
UTAH	0	0
VERMONT	27	19
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	52
VIRGINIA	65	0
WASHINGTON	312	160
WEST VIRGINIA	96	76
WISCONSIN	186	91
WYOMING	36	23
TOTALS	3,443	2,302

SOURCE: DATA SUPPLIED BY OFA

TABLE 30

FEDERAL INCOME TAX REFUND OFFSET PROGRAM, FY 1984

STATE	SUBMITTED BY STATES CASES	SUBMITTED BY STATES AMOUNT	CERTIFIED AT IRS CASES	CERTIFIED AT IRS AMOUNT	COLLECTIONS OFFSETS	COLLECTIONS AMOUNT
ALABAMA	13,853	24,927,494	10,215	18,201,316	5,765	2,438,075
ALASKA	1,148	6,741,472	1,013	5,602,885	353	302,922
ARIZONA	3,416	15,039,293	2,920	12,833,565	1,455	748,557
ARKANSAS	7,400	14,540,484	6,114	12,011,069	3,312	1,386,540
CALIFORNIA	194,230	751,242,296	161,748	631,055,280	64,642	34,378,912
COLORADO	15,532	46,188,663	11,760	35,119,548	5,832	2,771,764
CONNECTICUT	25,717	83,248,571	20,809	64,876,116	10,009	4,193,916
DELAWARE	5,905	3,694,452	4,742	2,962,266	2,867	1,113,150
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,356	10,907,877	2,652	8,616,645	1,413	694,106
FLORIDA	18,454	41,166,238	14,309	32,244,448	6,778	2,932,974
GEORGIA	13,044	27,749,958	10,586	22,117,973	5,978	2,684,691
GUAM	42	177,225	29	122,888	21	20,822
HAWAII	4,736	11,935,629	4,083	10,116,993	2,021	986,024
IDAHO	7,395	22,701,917	6,507	20,025,609	2,609	1,199,305
ILLINOIS	38,221	126,746,430	31,560	105,989,670	16,060	8,651,417
INDIANA	39,075	174,054,995	32,281	139,786,279	15,899	8,537,166
IOWA	28,471	141,657,017	25,609	127,074,747	12,126	6,503,704
KANSAS	14,478	51,247,004	11,964	42,377,701	5,526	2,634,443
KENTUCKY	11,667	21,438,378	9,738	18,121,065	4,709	2,043,980
LOUISIANA	13,139	21,070,473	9,052	14,878,324	4,672	1,958,915
MAINE	10,043	43,148,706	8,642	37,476,709	4,689	2,114,258
MARYLAND	34,884	98,926,472	28,321	78,527,495	13,989	6,333,562
MASSACHUSETTS	14,582	46,956,384	11,196	36,033,498	5,879	2,992,203
MICHIGAN	105,705	587,192,959	86,089	461,756,910	32,965	19,174,089
MINNESOTA	31,250	100,385,518	27,492	88,430,298	12,353	5,925,460
MISSISSIPPI	6,668	18,115,799	5,693	15,008,698	3,474	1,535,952
MISSOURI	27,759	71,966,740	21,693	57,014,446	10,297	4,607,125
MONTANA	3,297	9,540,288	2,726	7,934,189	1,277	610,862
NEBRASKA	3,996	18,374,828	3,479	15,034,898	1,681	784,106
NEVADA	2,633	5,560,159	2,198	4,516,853	824	366,334
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,636	7,013,334	2,362	6,229,053	1,248	545,252
NEW JERSEY	60,791	420,310,603	46,215	176,291,035	21,203	10,232,231
NEW MEXICO	3,483	11,760,011	2,887	9,630,099	1,559	702,254
NEW YORK	62,310	190,955,665	40,808	120,669,832	18,005	8,247,539
NORTH CAROLINA	26,970	42,817,075	22,535	35,671,873	12,577	4,616,756
NORTH DAKOTA	3,053	9,947,705	2,339	7,143,996	1,117	560,929
OHIO	24,201	110,503,685	20,053	91,428,936	9,644	5,145,031
OKLAHOMA	9,101	30,129,934	6,811	22,580,891	3,481	1,796,087
OREGON	29,984	106,847,639	25,281	88,689,716	8,335	3,520,661
PENNSYLVANIA	64,059	306,424,345	48,603	199,694,334	25,991	13,567,884
PUERTO RICO	152	494,277	96	288,239	46	22,852
RHODE ISLAND	3,361	8,906,259	2,981	7,797,253	1,595	742,855
SOUTH CAROLINA	5,067	9,661,332	3,504	6,987,256	1,760	719,987
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,026	8,792,498	2,339	6,754,662	1,150	510,993
TENNESSEE	7,434	12,707,213	5,615	9,620,856	3,033	1,221,963
TEXAS	26,143	73,409,710	21,112	58,884,651	10,739	4,994,786
UTAH	16,263	65,162,237	13,511	54,403,846	5,403	2,558,126
VERMONT	3,118	10,903,388	2,653	8,898,720	1,441	590,943
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	10,833	25,634,674	9,211	21,755,845	4,663	1,946,585
WASHINGTON	30,237	140,333,438	23,929	108,231,571	9,820	5,003,042
WEST VIRGINIA	7,004	22,243,123	6,185	19,798,735	3,181	1,595,140
WISCONSIN	31,313	179,078,673	26,933	148,751,308	9,815	5,102,546
WYOMING	1,103	3,050,967	862	2,330,730	388	191,272
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	1,131,738	4,393,731,504	912,045	3,338,401,818	415,669	204,761,048

SOURCE: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS UNIT, OCSE

TABLE 31

FEDERAL INCOME TAX REFUND OFFSET PROGRAM COLLECTIONS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA			829,981	1,554,532	2,438,075
ALASKA			113,964	211,588	302,922
ARIZONA				385,357	748,557
ARKANSAS			678,754	1,103,566	1,386,540
CALIFORNIA			47,278,536	35,033,947	34,378,912
COLORADO			1,318,097	3,016,164	2,771,764
CONNECTICUT			6,589,307	4,455,263	4,193,916
DELAWARE			44,975	165,929	1,113,150
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			586,913	566,848	694,106
FLORIDA			47,460	1,979,829	2,932,974
GEORGIA			17,724	1,525,893	2,684,691
GUAM				13,495	20,822
HAWAII			311,330	816,566	986,024
IDAHO			1,492,980	1,183,105	1,199,305
ILLINOIS			3,522,114	4,524,565	8,651,417
INDIANA			1,278,354	4,939,883	8,537,166
IOWA			4,328,872	5,526,322	6,503,704
KANSAS			2,685,617	2,525,333	2,634,443
KENTUCKY			2,168,561	1,165,135	2,043,980
LOUISIANA			1,426,863	1,536,006	1,958,915
MAINE			664,374	1,844,168	2,114,258
MARYLAND			7,912,475	5,687,760	6,333,562
MASSACHUSETTS			2,139,366	3,324,872	2,992,203
MICHIGAN			20,928,752	18,249,916	19,174,089
MINNESOTA			7,040,081	5,575,703	5,925,460
MISSISSIPPI			1,055,579	1,019,253	1,535,952
MISSOURI			6,467,902	4,288,944	4,607,125
MONTANA			177,985	431,107	610,862
NEBRASKA				501,968	784,106
NEVADA			428,182	345,403	366,334
NEW HAMPSHIRE			474,129	756,639	545,252
NEW JERSEY			9,348,364	9,458,355	10,232,231
NEW MEXICO			206,602	533,226	702,254
NEW YORK			7,445,728	9,945,365	8,247,539
NORTH CAROLINA			39,888	4,234,868	4,616,756
NORTH DAKOTA			320,818	351,782	560,929
OHIO			649,865	2,885,540	5,145,031
OKLAHOMA			49,690	702,729	1,796,087
OREGON			7,069,119	3,782,458	3,520,661
PENNSYLVANIA			2,304,759	6,112,433	13,567,884
PUERTO RICO				1,742	22,852
RHODE ISLAND			87,631	838,028	742,855
SOUTH CAROLINA			138,404	367,589	719,987
SOUTH DAKOTA			275,351	374,463	510,993
TENNESSEE			41,501	641,997	1,221,963
TEXAS				3,906,440	4,994,786
UTAH			3,635,336	2,539,972	2,558,126
VERMONT			1,245,080	611,431	590,943
VIRGIN ISLANDS					
VIRGINIA			1,435,103	1,674,400	1,946,585
WASHINGTON			3,001,125	4,277,743	5,003,042
WEST VIRGINIA			258,507	1,037,796	1,595,140
WISCONSIN			8,340,059	6,265,914	5,102,546
WYOMING			165,555	221,757	191,272
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	0	0	168,067,712	175,021,087	204,761,048

SOURCE: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS UNIT, OCSE

TABLE 32

IRS FULL COLLECTIONS, FY 1984

STATE	CERTIFIED CASES	CERTIFIED AMOUNT	COLLECTIONS MADE CASES	COLLECTIONS MADE AMOUNT
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	1	6,425	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	1	7,800	2	295
CALIFORNIA	13	187,636	72	42,385
COLORADO	0	0	4	1,738
CONNECTICUT	0	0	37	8,523
DELAWARE	0	0	1	302
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	0	0	4	2,956
GEORGIA	0	0	1	206
GUAM	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	1	7,985	14	6,526
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	3	8,612
IOWA	0	0	18	5,027
KANSAS	1	5,050	14	3,881
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	0	0	25	6,087
MAINE	1	9,745	32	19,205
MARYLAND	1	34,245	13	5,836
MASSACHUSETTS	6	121,591	158	51,187
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	4	7,050	22	11,608
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	16	210,170	7	13,663
MONTANA	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	10	961
NEVADA	0	0	21	12,459
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	2	1,283
NEW JERSEY	2	43,220	2	689
NEW MEXICO	3	6,305	30	9,940
NEW YORK	16	114,050	483	147,471
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	2	2,347
NORTH DAKOTA	2	17,983	0	0
OHIO	0	0	6	1,485
OKLAHOMA	0	0	1	337
OREGON	3	9,329	19	15,551
PENNSYLVANIA	2	25,339	21	24,688
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	7	700
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	9	2,983
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	1	299
TENNESSEE	1	22,000	0	0
TEXAS	2	14,070	54	17,909
UTAH	1	5,700	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	1	1,316
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	4	28,249	4	680
WASHINGTON	28	193,664	7	3,687
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	10	2,765
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	3	309
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	109	1,077,606	1,120	435,896

SOURCE: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS UNIT, OCSE

TABLE 33

IRS FULL COLLECTIONS MADE FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	0	429	0	221	0
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	1,373	2,687	1,424	295
CALIFORNIA	1,689	42,729	62,786	48,609	42,385
COLORADO	0	4,296	11,862	832	1,738
CONNECTICUT	2,420	16,906	15,282	25,390	8,523
DELAWARE	1,876	532	1,061	127	302
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	0	0	1,803	1,188	2,956
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	206
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	13,646	24,565	15,570	6,515	6,526
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	1,000	303	8,612
IOWA	4,108	12,582	8,547	10,863	5,027
KANSAS	530	7,260	17,653	3,278	3,881
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	3,831	13,192	9,994	9,662	6,087
MAINE	7,115	8,298	20,839	5,562	19,205
MARYLAND	12,234	17,980	6,657	17,472	5,836
MASSACHUSETTS	55,717	99,789	76,917	108,168	51,187
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	11,883	4,165	925	21,310	11,608
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	30	1,715	0	49,535	13,663
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	4,487	2,102	827	1,550	961
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	12,459
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	1,628	1,283
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	870	689
NEW MEXICO	0	2,506	13,373	15,530	9,940
NEW YORK	53,020	162,839	181,590	164,321	147,471
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	563	2,347
NORTH DAKOTA	0	736	549	4,250	0
OHIO	2,882	13,769	23,862	4,324	1,485
OKLAHOMA	1,190	8,747	3,970	3,345	337
OREGON	18,338	10,819	9,066	9,170	15,551
PENNSYLVANIA	1,210	2,837	13,563	24,230	24,688
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	1,265	700
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	2,983
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	185	1,084	299
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	0	0
TEXAS	4,943	18,826	33,642	15,908	17,909
UTAH	962	18,589	1,191	204	0
VERMONT	1,163	574	1,068	2,357	1,316
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	5,682	2,351	9,463	680
WASHINGTON	441	911	16,038	6,979	3,687
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	5,106	2,684	2,765
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	4,308	2,383	309
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	203,715	504,748	564,272	582,567	435,896

SOURCE: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS UNIT, OCSE

TABLE 34

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION INTERCEPT COLLECTIONS
FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA					
ALASKA				17,642	85,796
ARIZONA				27,027	36,886
ARKANSAS					4,537
CALIFORNIA					1,420,854
COLORADO				1,984	43,643
CONNECTICUT					101,562
DELAWARE					10,010
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				105	29,925
FLORIDA					14,684
GEORGIA				9,457	101,427
GUAM					
HAWAII				67,616	67,193
IDAHO				129,305	87,112
ILLINOIS				830,545	645,676
INDIANA				142,899	158,061
IOWA				332,241	495,190
KANSAS				94,956	267,579
KENTUCKY				6,893	58,791
LOUISIANA					
MAINE				53,316	148,083
MARYLAND			125,995	1,044,485	734,115
MASSACHUSETTS					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA				659,448	471,865
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI			110,600	584,475	565,786
MONTANA				55,061	115,395
NEBRASKA				34,570	67,480
NEVADA					4,971
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NEW JERSEY				2,949	584,938
NEW MEXICO					
NEW YORK				1,248,302	1,096,982
NORTH CAROLINA					7,815
NORTH DAKOTA					6,959
OHIO					42,389
OKLAHOMA					5,996
OREGON				496,928	506,905
PENNSYLVANIA				5,017,265	4,892,050
PUERTO RICO					
RHODE ISLAND				856	1,361
SOUTH CAROLINA				455	2,696
SOUTH DAKOTA			2,478	19,910	7,910
TENNESSEE					265
TEXAS					1,299
UTAH			142,026	843,920	381,569
VERMONT					
VIRGIN ISLANDS					
VIRGINIA				179,848	129,922
WASHINGTON			150,616	1,381,346	1,093,948
WEST VIRGINIA					
WISCONSIN					
WYOMING					2,153
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	0	0	531,715	13,283,804	14,501,778

SOURCE: PROGRAM OPERATIONS DIVISION, OCSE

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TABLE 35 FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE REQUESTS PROCESSED WITH KNOWN SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	3,258	1,234	1,566	1,908	3,120
ALASKA	280	161	164	299	366
ARIZONA	1,301	1,137	1,193	1,172	1,530
ARKANSAS	1,762	2,189	2,643	4,471	5,434
CALIFORNIA	53,938	36,676	34,875	44,505	56,438
COLORADO	1,594	710	871	671	982
CONNECTICUT	10,171	9,380	6,852	5,881	5,758
DELAWARE	169	205	401	682	491
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	215	745	616	1,237	646
FLORIDA	8,328	5,602	5,169	6,769	9,626
GEORGIA	722	645	1,188	1,350	2,572
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	240	2,470	437	739	911
IDAHO	514	855	512	491	780
ILLINOIS	2,015	10,626	4,788	482	51,432
INDIANA	2,774	5,693	6,261	7,289	6,160
IOWA	1,942	1,582	2,671	5,774	6,939
KANSAS	1,413	3,547	1,600	1,298	1,618
KENTUCKY	2,119	1,167	1,983	2,099	3,116
LOUISIANA	2,339	2,001	3,020	2,578	2,050
MAINE	1,113	365	873	963	995
MARYLAND	2,606	3,182	2,069	3,102	3,118
MASSACHUSETTS	6,590	8,526	6,808	4,607	11,930
MICHIGAN	8,855	108,409	14,602	17,436	17,147
MINNESOTA	7,181	3,842	6,855	5,452	7,102
MISSISSIPPI	349	896	584	741	1,003
MISSOURI	7,844	5,825	4,771	5,929	3,958
MONTANA	282	631	271	220	327
NEBRASKA	1,140	798	1,703	581	1,558
NEVADA	1,126	669	1,164	1,846	2,091
NEW HAMPSHIRE	114	164	105	140	202
NEW JERSEY	8,852	2,879	4,158	5,224	12,943
NEW MEXICO	432	832	1,199	1,279	1,831
NEW YORK	25,259	35,328	45,495	50,479	43,713
NORTH CAROLINA	3,541	2,700	3,190	4,913	4,394
NORTH DAKOTA	585	793	769	972	1,572
OHIO	9,502	9,656	7,546	12,952	12,854
OKLAHOMA	1,685	630	1,439	1,084	2,595
OREGON	1,474	1,113	525	573	729
PENNSYLVANIA	6,744	9,497	9,629	12,491	14,710
PUERTO RICO	391	332	845	717	561
RHODE ISLAND	1,067	601	314	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	551	352	1,007	1,962	2,033
SOUTH DAKOTA	585	405	735	527	232
TENNESSEE	2,298	1,903	2,246	2,644	3,059
TEXAS	2,133	1,339	2,112	1,423	2,165
UTAH	3,088	1,318	2,469	1,500	24,220
VERMONT	202	219	242	213	589
VIRGIN ISLANDS	93	19	100	94	111
VIRGINIA	3,928	1,783	2,884	3,410	3,234
WASHINGTON	4,686	2,863	3,625	3,675	4,308
WEST VIRGINIA	2,430	1,864	2,353	2,074	2,114
WISCONSIN	3,123	2,309	3,667	3,942	4,780
WYOMING	188	271	297	216	150
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	215,131	298,943	213,461	243,076	352,297

SOURCE: FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE, OCSE

TABLE 36 FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE REQUESTS PROCESSED WITH UNKNOWN SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS FOR FIVE CONSECUTIVE FISCAL YEARS

STATE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
ALABAMA	985	465	453	435	878
ALASKA	9	4	7	23	14
ARIZONA	60	178	113	526	564
ARKANSAS	186	159	147	179	256
CALIFORNIA	1,975	7,098	2,814	2,160	994
COLORADO	148	27	25	25	60
CONNECTICUT	1,713	901	488	634	646
DELAWARE	76	137	27	131	134
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	71	36	99	124	94
FLORIDA	440	458	218	925	1,324
GEORGIA	864	16	14	13	54
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	146	30	5	92	102
IDAHO	54	85	33	9	24
ILLINOIS	1,366	8,628	0	0	0
INDIANA	252	369	346	305	404
IOWA	295	111	40	410	770
KANSAS	239	164	273	54	74
KENTUCKY	909	739	752	341	680
LOUISIANA	180	155	202	109	196
MAINE	247	71	84	126	278
MARYLAND	256	98	69	58	98
MASSACHUSETTS	2,662	1,156	728	779	1,944
MICHIGAN	1,070	581	675	436	568
MINNESOTA	805	218	485	256	168
MISSISSIPPI	87	1	0	4	6
MISSOURI	970	175	216	1,001	1,026
MONTANA	19	58	10	17	36
NEBRASKA	167	58	183	49	52
NEVADA	190	45	59	172	44
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	9	32	3	18
NEW JERSEY	2,616	1,586	357	2,349	618
NEW MEXICO	184	42	12	117	120
NEW YORK	4,239	7,516	6,020	5,357	11,336
NORTH CAROLINA	845	535	284	848	690
NORTH DAKOTA	78	42	13	4	136
OHIO	186	158	37	32	24
OKLAHOMA	0	62	42	64	366
OREGON	0	1	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	663	421	263	200	260
PUERTO RICO	301	778	2,442	784	1,158
RHODE ISLAND	144	107	30	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	64	31	0	50	86
SOUTH DAKOTA	69	11	13	67	104
TENNESSEE	176	37	97	85	130
TEXAS	2,443	416	343	7,755	1,214
UTAH	626	112	139	110	150
VERMONT	37	23	35	96	22
VIRGIN ISLANDS	60	54	54	11	14
VIRGINIA	279	256	206	212	446
WASHINGTON	268	52	35	96	210
WEST VIRGINIA	320	277	484	330	444
WISCONSIN	190	147	131	235	516
WYOMING	107	28	4	0	24
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	30,351	34,922	19,638	28,198	29,574

SOURCE: FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE, OCSE

TABLE 37

FULL TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF EMPLOYED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

STATE	STATE AND LOCAL IV-D AGENCY	UNDER COOPERATIVE / PURCHASE OF SERVICE AGREEMENTS	TOTAL
ALABAMA	234	90	324
ALASKA	83	1	84
ARIZONA	105	83	188
ARKANSAS	106	95	201
CALIFORNIA	2,976	314	3,290
COLORADO	239	108	347
CONNECTICUT	143	239	382
DELAWARE	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	123	35	158
FLORIDA	450	302	752
GEORGIA	248	162	410
GUAM	11	2	13
HAWAII	46	77	123
IDAHO	68	7	75
ILLINOIS	279	351	630
INDIANA	78	275	353
IOWA	103	118	221
KANSAS	114	32	146
KENTUCKY	206	105	311
LOUISIANA	432	115	547
MAINE	86	0	86
MARYLAND	491	288	779
MASSACHUSETTS	329	373	702
MICHIGAN	190	735	925
MINNESOTA	393	111	504
MISSISSIPPI	119	0	119
MISSOURI	197	96	293
MONTANA	38	3	41
NEBRASKA	72	302	374
NEVADA	45	59	104
NEW HAMPSHIRE	68	0	68
NEW JERSEY	541	1,072	1,613
NEW MEXICO	80	0	80
NEW YORK	2,146	110	2,256
NORTH CAROLINA	713	93	806
NORTH DAKOTA	11	35	46
OHIO	431	468	899
OKLAHOMA	82	86	168
OREGON	50	273	323
PENNSYLVANIA	96	1,487	1,583
PUERTO RICO	217	134	351
RHODE ISLAND	47	25	72
SOUTH CAROLINA	55	61	116
SOUTH DAKOTA	43	3	46
TENNESSEE	47	213	260
TEXAS	370	44	414
UTAH	155	85	240
VERMONT	44	0	44
VIRGIN ISLANDS	21	0	21
VIRGINIA	261	17	278
WASHINGTON	430	125	555
WEST VIRGINIA	116	2	118
WISCONSIN	319	244	563
WYOMING	0	0	0
NATIONWIDE TOTALS	14,347	9,055	23,402

SOURCE: FORM OCSE-3 LINES G1 + G2 (AFDC + NON-AFDC)

APPENDIX A

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

LEGISLATION: 1950-1983

The Congress has long been concerned about the problem of parents who desert their families, often leaving them with no choice but to fall back on public assistance as their source of income. The first Federal legislation related to child support dates back to 1950. Section 402(a)(11) of the Social Security Act (the Act) required State welfare agencies to notify appropriate law enforcement officials, upon the furnishing of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), of a child who had been deserted or abandoned by a parent in order to take corrective action.

Over the next several years, it became apparent, that this notification procedure was having little, if any, impact in solving the problem of deserted and abandoned children. In 1965 and 1967, Congress again passed legislation attempting to solve the problem. The 1965 amendments, P.L. 89-97, provided that the State or local welfare agency could, in certain situations, obtain the address or place of employment of an absent parent from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) for enforcement of parental obligations. The 1967 amendments, P.L. 90-248, added section 410 to the Act to provide for obtaining address information from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Such information was restricted to those AFDC cases in which there was a court order for child support or a petition for such an order.

The 1967 amendments also added sections 402(a)(17), (18), (21) and (22) of the Act. These sections provided that as part of its AFDC program, each State was required to establish a single organizational unit to attempt to establish paternity and collect support for children receiving public assistance because of desertion by a parent or parents. The States were required to utilize reciprocal arrangements adopted with other States and to enter into cooperative arrangements with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials.

By 1972, it was apparent that the 1967 amendments were not, with a few notable exceptions, being vigorously implemented by the States. In addition, the Department of HEW was not placing a high priority on enforcing the child support provisions of the Act. The status of the program at the time is described in the report of the General Accounting Office, entitled, Collection of Child Support under the Program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, dated March 13, 1972.

In reaction to this situation, the version of H.R. 1 reported by the Senate Finance Committee on September 25, 1972 contained a new Part D of title IV of the Act. This proposal, with some major exceptions, formed the framework for title IV-D which was enacted in Part B of Public Law 93-647. The child support provisions of H.R. 1 were passed by the Senate, but due to insufficient time before adjournment, they were not considered at the House-Senate conference. However, in March 1973, the Committee on Ways and Means reported out H.R. 3153 (described below) which passed the House and was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

S. 2081 introduced on June 25, 1973, proposed a new title IV-D of the Act and except for some minor changes, it was the same as the proposal that had been deleted from H.R. 1. On September 25, 1973, hearings were held on S. 1842 and S. 2081 by the Senate Committee on Finance.

On November 21, 1973, after consideration of the proposal passed by the House and the other bills before it, the Committee on Finance reported H.R. 3153, the Social Security Amendments of 1973. This bill included a new title IV-D proposal which provided that:

- The primary responsibility for the Child Support program would be given to the Secretary of HEW. The Secretary would be required to establish a separate organizational unit to operate the program, which would be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Child Support. Primary responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary would be to:
  - establish a Parent Locator Service to provide the location services described in the child support provisions of H.R. 1;
  - establish standards for State program organization, staffing and operation which would assure an effective program;
  - review and approve State plans for the program;
  - evaluate State program operation to determine if a penalty should be imposed;
  - certify cases as being appropriate for use of the Federal courts to enforce support obligations;
  - certify cases as appropriate for collection by IRS; and
  - establish regional blood testing laboratories.
- Primary responsibility for operating the child support program would be placed on the States pursuant to a State plan. The State plan provisions were an elaboration on the standards that a State child support program was required to meet before Federal monies would be made available under the H.R. 1 proposal. A State would receive reimbursement of 75 percent of the costs it incurred for providing services pursuant to a State plan. Major requirements of the plan would be that:
  - the State designate a single and separate organizational unit to administer the program;
  - the State undertake to establish paternity and secure support for those for whom an assignment is effective;
  - child support payments be made to the State for distribution;
  - the State provide child support enforcement services for individuals who are not recipients of public assistance;
  - the State enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials;
  - the State establish a State parent locator service that will utilize both State and local locate resources and the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS);

- the State cooperate with any other State in locating an absent parent, establishing paternity and securing support; and

- the State maintain a full record of collections and disbursements made under the plan.

- A new procedure for distribution of collections (subsequently adopted in P.L. 93-647) would replace the distribution procedure included in H.R. 1:

  - Incentive payments would be reduced from the entire collection to 25 percent of the amounts collected for the first 12 months of collection and 10 percent thereafter.

  - United States district courts could be used to enforce orders in interstate child support cases if such cases were certified by the Secretary of HEW.

  - Eligibility requirements of assigning support rights, cooperating in establishing paternity and securing support, and furnishing Social Security numbers would be added to the AFDC program.

The emphasis placed on the use of voluntary agreements as a basis of the support obligations in the prior child support proposals was omitted from this bill.

Under H.R. 3153, Child Support Enforcement would be a State program and a penalty could be imposed which could result in the loss of 5 percent of Federal financial participation in AFDC expenditures if a State did not have an effective Child Support Enforcement program.

H.R. 3153 was passed by the Senate in November 1973. Certain provisions unrelated to child support were removed from H.R. 3153, incorporated into another bill, and then enacted into law. No further conferences were held on H.R. 3153. However, in late 1974 when H.R. 17045, which established a new title XX of the Act went to conference committee, the child support provisions of H.R. 3153 were added to the bill. The committee deleted the requirement that the program be headed by an Assistant Secretary and substituted a requirement that the head of a separate organizational unit to administer the program report directly to the Secretary of HEW. The conference committee also deleted the requirement that the Secretary establish regional blood testing laboratories.

On January 4, 1975, President Ford signed H.R. 17045. This legislation, Public Law 93-647, established the Child Support Enforcement program as a new Part D of title IV of the Social Security Act. The child support provisions of P.L. 93-647 are described below.

The Secretary of HHS has primary Federal responsibility for the program and is required to establish a separate organizational unit headed by a designee who reports directly to the Secretary to operate it. The following are the primary responsibilities of the designee: (1) establish a parent locator service; (2) establish standards for State program organization, staffing and operation which would assure an effective program; (3) review and approve State plans; (4) evaluate State program operations by conducting annual audits of each State's program; (5) certify cases for referral to the Federal courts to enforce support obligations; (6) certify cases for referral to the IRS for support collections; (7) provide technical assistance to States and assist them with

reporting procedures; (8) maintain records of program operations, expenditures and collections; and (9) submit an annual report to the Congress.

In addition, P.L. 93-647 sets forth procedures for the distribution of child support collections received on behalf of families receiving AFDC. It also provides for incentive payments to States and their political subdivisions in AFDC cases. It further provides for garnishment of the wages and salaries of Federal government employees in order to collect child support or alimony.

New eligibility requirements, added to the AFDC program by P.L. 93-647, require each applicant for, or recipient of, AFDC to make an assignment of support rights to the State; to cooperate with the State in establishing paternity and securing support; and to furnish his/her Social Security number to the State.

The effective date of P.L. 93-647 was to be July 1, 1975, except for the provision on garnishment which was effective immediately. Prior to the effective date of the program, several problems were identified with the legislation. The major problems were State difficulties in implementation and possible adverse impacts on some AFDC recipients. To allow additional time to develop solutions to these problems, the effective date of the program was delayed from July 1, 1975, to August 1, 1975, by P.L. 94-46.

Congress passed P.L. 94-88 on August 1, 1975. The major provisions of this statute are: (1) States could obtain waivers for certain requirements and receive Federal funds at a 50 percent rate instead of a 75 percent rate; (2) an applicant for, or recipient of, AFDC could be excused from cooperating in establishing paternity or securing support when it would not be in the best interests of the child to do so; and (3) in States where the total disposal income of AFDC recipients would be reduced because of implementing the Child Support Enforcement program, a supplemental payment would be provided the recipients to prevent the reduction.

In FY 1977, P.L. 95-30, effective May 23, 1977, made several amendments to title IV-D of the Social Security Act. The garnishment provisions were amended to: (1) include employees of the District of Columbia; (2) specify conditions and procedures in serving garnishment orders on Federal agencies; (3) authorize issuance of garnishment regulations by the Federal government and by the government of the District of Columbia; and (4) further define the terms used in the statute. Section 454 was amended to require bonding of employees who receive, handle, or disburse cash and to ensure that the accounting and collection functions be performed by different individuals. The incentive payment provision, section 458(a), was also amended to change the incentive payment rate. Section 452(a)(10) was amended to change the due date of the Secretary's annual report to Congress and to require specific kinds of information to be included in that report.

Child support enforcement legislation in FY 1978 was contained in section II of P.L. 95-142, the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-fraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977, effective October 25, 1977. This law established a medical support enforcement program, under which Medicaid applicants and recipients could, at State option, be required to assign their rights to medical support to the State. Incentive payments would be available to localities making collections for States and for States securing collections on behalf of other States. The State Medicaid agency was allowed to enter into cooperative agreements with any appropriate agency of the State, including the IV-D agency, for assistance with the enforcement and collection of medical support obligations.

In FY 1979, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, signed into law November 6, 1978 repealed section 456(b) of the Social Seucrity Act, which barred the discharge in bankruptcy of assigned rights to child support. The existing Federal Bankruptcy Act was repealed as of October 1, 1979, and replaced by a new uniform law on bankruptcy. However, Sec. 456(b) of the Social Security Act was reenacted by section 2334(a) of P.L. 97-35, effective October 1, 1981.

Several legislative changes affected the Child Support Enforcement program during FY 1980. Section II of P.L. 96-178, signed January 2, 1980, extended until March 31, 1980, the availability of Federal matching funds for services provided non-AFDC cases. This provision was retroactive to October 1, 1978.

P.L. 96-265, the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, signed into law June 9, 1980, made several changes in the operation of the program. Effective July 1, 1981, the costs of developing, implementing and enhancing automated child support management information systems could, subject to OCSE approval of an advance planning document, be matched by Federal funds at the 90 percent level. Federal matching funds at the 75 percent rate were made available for child support enforcement duties performed by court personnel, excluding individuals making judicial determinations. Matching funds for court personnel are provided only for expenditures in excess of levels of spending in calendar year 1978. In another provision of the statute, States are required to report the full amount of child support collected and disbursed and the amount of expenditures for the calendar quarter which ended six months earlier in order to receive advance payment of the Federal share of administrative costs. Also, the Department was authorized, effective January 1, 1981, to reduce the amount of AFDC payments to the State by the amount of the Federal share of child support collected but not distributed by the State. In another provision, the law authorizes use of the IRS to collect child support for non-AFDC families. Finally the statute provides State and local IV-D agencies access to wage information held by the Social Security Administration and State employment security agencies for establishing and collecting child support obligations.

P.L. 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, contains four amendments to the Social Security Act affecting the IV-D program. The law makes Federal matching funds available on a permanent basis, retroactive to October 1, 1978, to State agencies for child support enforcement services to individuals not receiving AFDC. It also permits a State to receive incentive payments for enforcement and collection of child support in all AFDC cases. Previously States were eligible for these incentive payments only in interstate cases. Another provision of the law prohibits payments to States for child support enforcement expenditures not claimed within two years, except for certain limited cases defined in the statute. The restriction affects expenditures made on or after October 1, 1979. The fourth change postponed until October 1, 1980, the imposition of a penalty on any State not having an effective Child Support Enforcement program as determined by the OCSE annual audit.

Legislative changes affecting the Child Support Enforcement program during FY 1981 were contained in two laws — P.L. 96-611, the Parental Kidnapping Act of 1980 and P.L. 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. P.L. 96-611 was signed by the President December 28, 1980. This law adds section 463 to the Social Security Act, which allows any State to enter into an agreement with the Secretary to use the Federal PLS for locating a parent or child in cases involving the unlawful taking or restraint of a child or the enforcement of a legal child custody order. Section 463 also designates Federal agents and attorneys as authorized persons who may request

information from the Federal PLS in parental kidnapping and child custody cases. In States with agreements, Federal agents and attorneys must make requests through the State PLS; in States without agreements, they may make requests directly to the Federal PLS. The costs of providing services under this agreement are not reimbursable with Federal financial participation, but the law provides for States and the Department to be reimbursed by collection of a fee. P.L. 96-611 further postponed until October 1, 1981, imposition of a penalty on any State whose program was deemed ineffective by the annual audit. It prohibited until October 1, 1981, changes to the OCSE regulations prescribing the audit criteria (45 CFR 305.20) and the regulation prescribing the penalty for failure to have an effective Child Support Enforcement program (45 CFR 305.50).

P.L. 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, contains five amendments to the Social Security Act affecting the program. The first allows collection of past due child and spousal support from Federal tax refunds . After notice from a State that an individual owes past support which has been assigned to the State as a condition of AFDC eligibility, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to withhold from any tax refunds due that individual an amount equal to any past due support. A second change permits State IV-D agencies to collect legally established spousal support for a child's parent (with whom the child is living) as well as for the child himself. This provision also extends the authorized use of IRS full collection procedures to include spousal support in connection with a child support obligation and orders established by administrative process authorized under State law. A third provision altered the means of recovering costs in non-AFDC cases. Existing methods of cost recovery were to be replaced by a fee in the amount of 10 percent of the support owed, to be charged against the absent parent, although collections could be treated as fees only after the obligation was satisfied. Any fees collected are used to reduce the State's administrative costs claimed for Federal matching. A fourth change under this law reenacts section 456(b), barring discharge in bankruptcy of a child support obligation assigned to a State as a condition of AFDC eligibility. The final amendment requires child support enforcement agencies to determine periodically whether any individuals receiving unemployment compensation or trade adjustment assistance benefits owe child support obligations. The State employment security agency is required to pay to the child support agency any outstanding child support obligations owed by an individual receiving unemployment benefits. This may be accomplished either on the basis of an agreement with the individual or through legal processes.

The provision of P.L. 97-35 covering discharge in bankruptcy and the intercept of unemployment and trade adjustment assistance benefits became effective August 13, 1981, the date of enactment. However, the intercept of unemployment compensation benefits was not made a State plan requirement until October 1, 1982. The other provisions were effective October 1, 1981, although a State could receive a temporary delay if State law imposed an impediment to complying with a requirement of the Federal law.

P.L. 97-248, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, signed into law by the President on September 3, 1982, included four provisions amending title IV-D of the Social Security Act. The Federal reimbursement for administrative costs was reduced from 75 to 70 percent, effective October 1, 1982. P.L. 97-248 also reduced incentive payments to State and local jurisdictions which enforce and collect support payments. The reduction, from 15 to 12 percent of AFDC collections, is effective October 1, 1983. Such incentive payments are made from the Federal share of collections. In addition, Federal matching for certain costs of court personnel who

perform child support enforcement services was repealed, effective October 1, 1983. This repeal will apply to those expenditures that exceed the amount of funds spent by a State on similar court expenses during calendar year 1978. P.L. 97-248 also repealed a mandatory fee (imposed by the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act) for providing IV-D services to non-AFDC families. The new provisions allow, but do not require States to charge an application fee for non-AFDC services and to recover costs in excess of the fee from either the custodial parent or the absent parent and also clarifies a provision of the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act that States are also permitted to provide IV-D services to those non-AFDC cases in which a support obligation for the custodial parent has been established.

Effective October 1, 1982, States were permitted to retain as reimbursement the amount of the AFDC grant paid to families for the first month in which the collection of child support is sufficient to make a family ineligible for assistance.

Beginning on October 1, 1982, members of the uniformed services on active duty are required to make allotments from their pay whenever they fail to make child (or child and spousal) support payments equivalent to at least two months' worth of support. The amount of the service member's allotment is to be equal to the amount of his or her support payment as established under a legally enforceable administrative or judicial order. However, provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act limit the percentage of pay subject to allotment. The member is also permitted thirty days in which to consult legal counsel before the allotment becomes effective.

P.L. 97-253, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982, signed into law September 8, 1982, included an amendment to the disclosure of information provisions contained in the Food Stamp Act of 1977. This amendment permits access to information provided by Food Stamp applicants by persons directly connected with the administration or enforcement of either Federal assistance programs or federally-assisted programs. State Child Support Enforcement agencies are included in the group which now has access to this information. The amendment became effective September 8, 1982.

Title X of P.L. 97-252, the Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act, signed into law September 8, 1982, allows military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property to be divided by State courts in connection with divorce, dissolution, annulment, or legal separation proceedings. The Act allows for payment of child and/or spousal support specified in the court order from the retirement or retainer pay.

THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1984 (PUBLIC LAW 98-378)

The following provides a detailed summary of the various provisions of the new law.

State Procedures

This new public law requires States to have laws establishing several proven effective enforcement procedures. The practices required are already available in some States and used to varying degrees. The Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 prescribe minimum requirements for the procedures while offering the States significant operational flexibility.

The required State procedures are effective October 1, 1985, unless the State cannot comply by reason of State law. If the Secretary determines that State legislation is

required in order for the State to comply with the Federal requirements, a delay in implementation may be approved. All States, however, must have the necessary statutes and procedures in effect prior to the beginning of the fourth month beginning after the first State legislative session which ends on or after October 1, 1985. The State may also show with detailed evidence that a requirement would not be effective or efficient in that State and the Secretary may grant an exemption to the requirement. This exemption would be subject to later review.

The most publicized State procedure required in the bill is wage withholding. This provision requires, in the case of any absent parent against whom a support order is or has been issued in a State, that whenever child support payments are delinquent in an amount equal to one month's support (or earlier at State option), the State must withhold a portion of the absent parent's wages to satisfy current and past-due support in AFDC and non-AFDC IV-D cases. Anyone may apply for IV-D services in order to initiate withholding. A State must also begin withholding at any time if requested by the absent parent. Withholding must occur without the need for an amendment to the support order.

The amount withheld must be the amount of the support order including an amount to satisfy arrearages, if any. (The amount withheld to satisfy arrearages may be subject to limitations provided under State law.) States may allow for a fee to cover the cost to the employer of the withholding procedure. These withholdings are subject to the Consumer Credit Protection Act limitations.

The income withholding procedures must be administered by a public agency designated by the State (such as the IV-D agency, the court, etc.). The State may establish or allow alternative procedures for collection and disbursement through other than a public agency (under the supervision of a public agency), so long as the agency involved is publicly accountable and procedures allow for prompt distribution and for the keeping of records to monitor, track and document the payment of support.

Before withholding wages, the State must send the obligor a notice regarding the proposed withholding and the procedures for contesting the action because of mistakes of fact. The State's withholding procedures must be in full compliance with all procedural due process requirements of the State. If the proposed withholding action is contested, the State must notify the obligor whether and when the withholding will occur no later than 45 days after the date the obligor was notified of the proposed action. If withholding is to occur, the obligor is to be furnished the same information that the obligor's employer is sent in the notice to initiate the withholding. States that already have income withholding systems in effect on the date of enactment of P.L. 98-378 are exempt from the advance notice requirement as long as the due process requirements of their State law are met.

The State must send an employer a notice to begin withholding which contains only the information necessary for the employer to comply with the withholding order. Employers must withhold the amount specified in the notice from wages and forward it to the appropriate agency. An employer may combine all amounts withheld from its employees for child support into one check with a list identifying the amount attributable to each individual employee. State withholding procedures may not require employers to change their normal pay and disbursement cycles. Employers will be held liable to the State for any amount they fail to withhold, and will be subject to a fine if an employee is discharged from employment or subjected to disciplinary action or if an individual is refused employment because of withholding for child support.

Withholding for child support will take priority over any legal process against the same wages under State law. The State may make income other than wages subject to withholding and must extend withholding to wages derived from employment within the State regardless of the State of origin of the support order. The State must provide for terminating withholdings when appropriate.

Another State procedure mandated under P.L. 98-378 requires States to have expedited processes for establishing support obligations and enforcing support orders. States may include paternity establishment in these processes. States must adopt judicial or administrative changes as needed to expedite the processing of child support actions. These mandated processes will better serve the interests of children and handle support cases more quickly by avoiding court backlogs that have existed in various jurisdictions and circumventing the high demand for court time and the relatively low priority assigned to child support cases by numerous court systems. Waivers will be available from the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services for political subdivisions of States based on the timeliness and effectiveness of their current processes.

States that have State income taxes will have to provide for the offset of any State tax refund payable to an absent parent who owes overdue child support payments. The procedures must be used for interstate as well as intrastate cases. The State may impose a fee sufficient to cover the cost of collecting in this manner. The State must send the obligor a notice of the proposed offset and procedures to contest the offset. The State's offset procedures must meet the due process requirements of the State.

States are also required to establish procedures for imposing liens against both real and personal property for amounts of overdue support owed by a State resident or an individual who owns property in the State. Liens are to be imposed in those cases deemed appropriate by the State. States must also provide for the imposition of security, a bond, or other guarantee to secure payment in the case of absent parents who have a pattern of overdue support payments. The obligor must be sent prior notice of the action and procedures to contest it. The procedures must meet the due process requirements of the State.

The new law requires States to make available to consumer credit agencies, at the request of those agencies, information regarding child support arrearages. The State must provide information on arrearages exceeding $1,000 and may do so on smaller amounts. The obligor must be sent notice of the proposed release of the information and the procedures to contest the proposed action. The procedures must meet the due process requirements of the State. The State may charge the credit agencies who request and receive this information a fee which cannot exceed the cost to the State of providing the information.

To ensure continued support, the new law requires the State to transfer automatically to non-AFDC status AFDC recipients whose eligibility is terminated, without requiring application or payment of an application fee for IV-D services. Child support services must be provided in these cases on the same basis and under the same conditions as in other non-AFDC cases.

P.L. 98-378 requires States to extend statutes of limitations for establishing paternity at least until a child's 18th birthday. It also requires the State to notify individuals who have assigned their support rights annually of the support collected on their behalf under the IV-D program. Current AFDC recipients and former AFDC

recipients for whom an assignment is still effective will have to be sent an annual notice of the child support collected.

States may exclude certain support enforcement cases from the required procedures of State tax refund offset, liens against real and personal property, posting of bonds or giving securities, and making available information to credit agencies. The State must determine that application of a procedure would be inappropriate depending on case circumstances or would not serve the purpose of the program. Such factors as the payment record of the obligor, the availability of other remedies, and other pertinent factors must be considered.

The new law refers to "overdue support" in the requirement for mandated State procedures. Overdue support is defined as the amount of a delinquency on an obligation determined under a court or administrative order for the support and maintenance of a minor child or for an absent parent's spouse (or former spouse) in certain circumstances. At the option of the State, overdue support may include amounts which are owed to or on behalf of a child who is not a minor child.

Exemptions to the mandatory State practices are provided for in the new law. The Secretary may grant an exemption to the State for any provision which the State can satisfactorily prove will not increase efficiency and effectiveness over procedures currently in use. The exemption is subject to review and possible termination should circumstances change within the State.

Fees

The new law requires States to charge an application fee not exceeding $25 for non-AFDC cases. The State may charge applicants or pay the fee out of State funds and attempt to recover the fee from the absent parent. The fee may vary among individuals based on ability to pay. The Secretary may periodically adjust the fee to reflect changes in administrative costs. States may also impose a fee not exceeding $25 in non-AFDC cases referred by the State for Federal tax refund offset.

States have the option under P.L. 98-378 of allowing child support payments to be made through the State's income withholding system, at the request of either the custodial or absent parent. Payments through the withholding system must occur upon the parent's request, regardless of whether there is an existing arrearage. A fee must be charged against the requesting parent by the State not exceeding the cost of providing the tracking and monitoring services or $25, whichever is less.

The new law permits States to impose a late payment fee on overdue support to be charged to absent parents in both AFDC and non-AFDC cases. The fee is a uniform amount established by the State equal to 3 to 6 percent of the overdue support owed for months following the enactment of this bill. The State may not take any action which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of reducing the support paid to the child and will collect the fee only after the full amount of the overdue support has been paid. The provision for optional State recovery of costs for services to non-AFDC families is unchanged.

Financing

Besides the mandatory State practices, P.L. 98-378 makes significant changes to the financial incentive payments and program audit provisions of part D of title IV of the Act. Incentives will be paid for both AFDC and non-AFDC collections according to a

sliding scale based on cost effectiveness ranging from 6 to 10 percent of both AFDC and non-AFDC collections. The maximum non-AFDC incentive payment is dependent on the AFDC incentive paid to the State. The non-AFDC incentive cap is 100 percent of the AFDC incentive for FY 1986 and FY 1987, 105 percent for FY 1988, 110 percent for FY 1989 and 115 percent for FY 1990 and after. To recognize the efforts of the local jurisdictions in the program, political subdivisions participating in the costs of the support enforcement program must be paid an appropriate share (to be determined by the State) of the State incentive.

To encourage establishment of paternity, States may deduct laboratory blood test costs from administrative expenses for the purpose of calculating the incentives. To encourage interstate support enforcement, collections on interstate cases will be attributed to both the initiating and responding States in calculating incentive payments. The new incentive structure is effective October 1, 1985 (FY 1986). For FY 1985, the incentive calculation will include the direct payments of child support paid to an AFDC family per the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. Effective with the new structure, total AFDC and non-AFDC collections will be the basis of the incentive calculation. In addition, amounts expended by States under the interstate project grants will be considered a part of the States' administrative expenditures for purposes of calculating the States' incentive payments.

In conjunction with the new incentive system, Federal financial participation (FFP) will be gradually reduced from the current 70 percent to 66 percent. A reduction of two percentage points starting with FY 1988 and an additional two percentage points reduction effective FY 1990 is required. The delayed FFP reduction assures States the current FFP rate during the implementation of the mandated State practices and coincides with greater funding through the incentive provision, moving the program in the direction of being more performance oriented.

The law does provide hold harmless protection for FY 1986 and FY 1987. For these two years, the States are guaranteed 80 percent of the funding under the financing provisions prior to the enactment of this law.

The currently available 90 percent Federal funding available for planning, design, development, installation, or enhancement of automated data processing systems is expanded by P.L. 98-378 to include, at State option, development and improvement of the income withholding and other mandatory procedures through the monitoring of child support payments, maintaining accurate payment records, and providing notification to officials about arrearages. In addition, the 90 percent Federal funding is extended to the acquisition of computer hardware. These changes are effective October 1, 1984.

Audit and Penalty

The new law significantly modifies program audit and penalty provisions. Previous measurements of program effectiveness required annual audits to determine compliance with each of several specified State plan requirements. A new compliance standard will require States to meet both State plan related audit criteria and performance related audit criteria to be found to have an effective program. The compliance and effectiveness audit period is changed from an annual cycle to at least once every three years. Annual audits are continued for States not having programs in substantial compliance with the requirements or in the process of implementing a corrective plan.

The State is subject to a penalty if it is found as a result of an audit not to comply substantially with the requirements of part D of title IV of the Act. Graduated penalties of at least one percent and up to two percent for the first finding, at least two and up to three percent for the second consecutive finding and at least three and up to five percent for the third and successive findings against the State's AFDC funding replace the current five percent penalty provision. The penalty must continue until the first quarter throughout which the program is found to meet the requirements. The penalty may be suspended by the Secretary allowing the State to implement an approved corrective action plan. If the State achieves substantial compliance by the end of the corrective period, no penalty would be imposed. A State not implementing its corrective action plan or not achieving substantial compliance within the corrective action time period would be penalized.

Annual Report

The content of the Child Support Enforcement annual report by the Secretary to Congress is modified, effective for reports issued for FY 1986 and thereafter, to include more specific data to determine the effectiveness of State programs.

The annual report must include information on the cases filed and collections made in each State on behalf of children residing in another State or cases filed against parents residing in another State. Caseload, obligations and collections are to be reported for the previous year and cumulatively for AFDC cases, past AFDC cases and non-AFDC cases. Finally, the annual report must detail the breakdown of administrative costs by functional category (including paternity).

Program Improvements

The law is amended to provide that, effective upon enactment, the support rights of children receiving foster care assistance under part E of title IV of the Act must be assigned to the State, where appropriate, and collected by the State IV-D agency as was provided for children in foster care under IV-A of the Act before the enactment of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. Collection of spousal support becomes mandatory under the new law but the provision clarifies that spousal support orders are to be enforced only when a child support obligation for the child of the parent is also being enforced.

Another program improvement repeals the requirement that States must exhaust all State child support locator resources before they may request the assistance of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS). States are required to publicize the availability of child support enforcement services using public service announcements under the new law.

P.L. 98-378 provides for the first time in this program waiver authority to allow States to operate an approved child support Research and Demonstration project under section 1115 of the Act. However, the following conditions apply: (a) the intent of the waiver must be to test modifications that will improve the financial well-being of children or improve the operation of the program; (b) the waiver may not result in any modification that would disadvantage children in need of support; and (c) the waiver may not increase Federal AFDC costs. In addition, special project grants will be available to States to undertake new or innovative methods of support collection in interstate enforcement.

Each Governor of a State is required under the new law to establish a State Commission on Child Support by December 1, 1984. The Commission is to examine, investigate and study the operation of the State's child support system. The Commission's report must be made public no later than October 1, 1985. A waiver of this requirement is available under certain circumstances.

Upon enactment, the absent parent's Social Security Number (SSN) is added to the items of information the Secretary may disclose through the Federal Parent Locator Service and the Internal Revenue Service may disclose to Child Support Enforcement agencies.

By October 1, 1987, States are required to establish suggested guidelines for support award amounts, to be available to all judges and others who have authority to set support awards. The Secretary must provide technical assistance to the States in this effort. The delayed effective date is to provide the States time to study what levels are appropriate. The availability of a set of guidelines in each State will make support determinations more equitable.

A sense of the Congress resolution that the Congress finds custody and visitation are important issues that interlock with support enforcement and urges the States to address these issues is a part of the new law.

The Department of HHS is required to approve requests from the State of Wisconsin for waivers of Federal IV-D CSE and IV-A AFDC requirements that will allow the State to continue to receive Federal CSE and AFDC matching funds while testing modifications in both programs contained in its "Child Support Initiative." The requested waivers must meet certain conditions.

Under the new law, Medicaid eligibility is extended by four months for those families terminated from AFDC because of support collections. The families must have been eligible for AFDC in at least three of the six months preceding termination.

The new law also requires the Secretary of HHS to issue regulations to require State agencies to petition to include medical support as part of any child support order whenever health care coverage is available to the absent parent at a reasonable cost.

Federal Tax Offset

Federal income tax refunds paid after December 31, 1985, may be subject to withholding to satisfy past-due support due non-AFDC minor children when arrearages are $500 or more and are unlikely to be paid before the offset occurs. The State must notify the absent parent of the proposed offset and inform the absent parent and spouse, if any, of procedures that may be taken to protect the unobligated spouse's portion of the refund. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) must provide notice to the absent parent and spouse, if any, concurrent with the offset. This notice in the case of a joint return must include information so that the spouse who is not liable for the past due obligation may file an amended return to recover his or her share of the refund. If such a return is filed, IRS must pay the appropriate share to the unobligated spouse. The State CSE agency is required to make prompt payment to the non-AFDC families. However, in joint return cases, the State may delay payment to the family for up to six months or, if earlier, until the unobligated spouse has been paid the proper share of the refund. For these services, IRS may charge the State a fee up to $25 for each non-AFDC case offset. The State may in turn charge the family

requesting the offset a fee not to exceed $25 for each case submitted to IRS. The notice requirements and joint return protections are also made applicable to the Federal income tax offset for support arrearages on behalf of AFDC recipients. The offset of Federal tax refunds for non-AFDC cases expires on January 1, 1991.

The energetic implementation of P.L. 98-378 will significantly strengthen the Federal/State cooperative effort of enforcing child support obligations. The lack of financial support of children has become a pervasive national problem in spite of extensive past efforts for an equitable distribution of this responsibility to the absent parent. With the new objectives and tools outlined by the P.L. 98-378, work has begun promptly to achieve more desirable results for our Nation's children.

APPENDIX B

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are available at no cost, upon request, from the National Child Support Enforcement Reference Center, 6110 Executive Boulevard, Room 820, (301) 443-5106. In addition, the Reference Center maintains files of techniques and procedures used by child support enforcement agencies across the country.

PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY
Child Support Report	Contains useful management practices, statistical highlights, interviews, results of recent court decisions, conference reports, personnel changes, policy and systems developments.	Monthly
Information Sharing Index	Lists all child support enforcement materials, including research reports, available from the Reference Center.	Semiannual
Abstracts of Child Support	Briefly describes innovative effective child support enforcement techniques used by jurisdictions across the country.	Periodic
Child Support Enforcement Statistics	Contains program data in tabular form.	Periodic
Annual Report to the Congress	Describes Federal and State child support enforcement activities.	Annual
Action Transmittals	Convey OCSE policies and procedures to State IV-D agencies.	As necessary
Information Memoranda	Convey items of interest to State IV-D agencies.	As necessary

APPENDIX C

FEDERAL PARENT LOCATOR SOURCES

Internal Revenue Service

Social Security Administration

Department of Defense

National Personnel Records Center

Veterans Administration

Selective Service System

Department of Transportation (Coast Guard)

Appendix D
Glossary of Financial and Statistical Terms

Program Collections

Total Collections (Form OCSE-34 Line 6(a) + 7(b))

Total amount of collections distributed during the year on behalf of both AFDC and non-AFDC families. Total collections can be calculated as the sum of AFDC and non-AFDC collections as defined below.

Non-AFDC Collections (Form OCSE-34 Line 7(b))

The portion of total collections received on behalf of families not receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and distributed to those families during the year.

AFDC Collections (Form OCSE-34 Line 6(a))

The portion of total collections received on behalf of families receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and distributed during the year either to the State or Federal governments or to the families involved.

State Share of AFDC Collections (Form OCSE-34 Line 8(a) - 10(a))

The portion of AFDC collections that is kept by the States as a reimbursement of their shares of past assistance payments under the AFDC program.

Incentive Payments (Form OCSE-34 Line 11(a))

The portion of AFDC Collections that is paid to the States in addition to the State Share of AFDC Collections as an incentive for continued program operation.

Federal Share of AFDC Collections (Form OCSE-34 Line 12(a))

The portion of AFDC collections that is kept by the Federal government as a reimbursement of its share of past assistance payments under the AFDC program. The amount reported has been reduced by incentive payments made to the States. The Federal share of collections is used to reduce Federal grants awarded to State agencies under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

AFDC Collections Distributed to the Family (Form OCSE-34, Line 7A)

The portion of line 6A that was forwarded to the family during the quarter pursuant to the distribution procedures under Section 457(b)(2) and (3)(B) of the Social Security Act.

Program Expenditures

Total Administrative Expenditures (Form OCSE-41 Line 15(a) + 15(b) - 15(c))

Total amount of expenditures eligible for Federal funding that is claimed by the States during the year for the administration of the Child Support Enforcement program. Includes all amounts claimed during the year, whether expended during the current or a previous fiscal year. The amounts being reported have been reduced by the amount of fees collected by the States for the processing of non-AFDC cases and by the amount of costs recovered in excess of those fees.

Total Administrative Expenditures can be calculated as the sum of AFDC and non-AFDC Administrative Expenditures or as the sum of the Federal and State Shares of Administrative Expenditures.

AFDC Administrative Expenditures (Form OCSE-41 Line 11(a) + 11(b) - 11(c))

The portion of Total Administrative Expenditures claimed during the fiscal year for processing child support enforcement cases for families receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

Non-AFDC Administrative Expenditures (Form OCSE-41 Line 12(a) + 12(b) - 12(c) - Line 13(a) + 13(b) - 13(c) - Line 14(a) + 14(b) - 14(c))

The portion of Total Administrative Expenditures claimed during the fiscal year for processing child support enforcement cases for families not receiving assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. The amounts being reported have been reduced by the amount of fees collected by the States for the processing of non-AFDC cases and by the amount of costs recovered in excess of those fees.

Fees Collected and Excess Costs Recovered (Form OCSE-41 Line 13(a) + 13(b) -13(c) - Line 14(a) + 14(b) - 14(c))

The amount of fees collected by the States for purpose of processing non-AFDC cases plus the amount of processing costs recovered by the States in excess of the fees charged. This amount decreases the amount of States' expenditures eligible for Federal funding.

Federal Share of Administrative Expenditures (Form OCSE-41 Line 20(a) + 20(b) - 20(c))

The portion of Total Administrative Expenditures claimed during the fiscal year. The Federal share includes amounts that were: (a) expended during FY 1983 and eligible for 70 percent Federal funding, (b) expended prior to FY 1983 and eligible for 75 percent Federal funding, and (c) expended for the planning and implementation of an approved ADP system and eligible for 90 percent Federal funding. The amount reported has been reduced by the amount of fees received from the States for the use of the Federal Parent Locator Service.

State Share of Administrative Expenditures (Form OCSE-41 Line 15(a) + 15(b) -15(c); - Line 20(a) + 20(b) - 20(c))

The portion of Total Administrative Expenditures claimed during the fiscal year. State funds include amounts that were: (a) expended during FY 1983 that require 30 percent State funding, (b) expended prior to FY 1983 that require 25 percent State funding, and (c) expended for the planning and implementation of an approved ADP system that require 10 percent State funding. The amounts reported include fees paid by the States for use of the Federal Parent Locator Service.

Federal Share of Savings (Form OCSE-34, line 12A less Form OCSE-41, line 20(A+B-C)

The difference between the net Federal share of distributed collections and the Federal share of administrative expenditures.

State Share of Savings (Form OCSE-34, line 8A - 10A + 11A less Form OCSE-41, line 15(A+B-C) - line 20(A+B-C)

The difference between the State share of collections plus incentives earned minus the State share of expenditures.

Program Statistics

Average Child Support Enforcement Caseload (Form OCSE-3, Line A4, AFDC plus non-AFDC)

The total number of IV-D cases open on the last day of each quarter. A IV-D case is defined as every absent parent who is now or may eventually be obligated under law for the support of one or more dependent children. An absent parent is counted once for each family which has a dependent child he or she is now or may eventually be obligated to support.

Average AFDC Caseload (Form OCSE-3, Line A4, AFDC)

The total number of IV-D AFDC cases open on the last day of each quarter. An AFDC case is one in which the children to be supported are currently receiving money payments under provisions of title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and in which an assignment of support rights has been made by the caretaker relative to the State. Also included are cases in which the children to be supported are former recipients of IV-A payments and in which the absent parent is now delinquent in his or her reimbursement of these payments to the government.

Average Non-AFDC Caseload (Form OCSE-3, Line A4, non-AFDC)

The total number of IV-D non-AFDC cases open on the last day of each quarter. A non-AFDC case is one in which the children to be supported are not currently receiving a IV-A payment and in which the caretaker relative has made written application for IV-D non-AFDC services. Also included are cases which are receiving services as former AFDC recipients whose collections are classified as non-AFDC collections.

Average Number of AFDC Cases in Which a Collection Was Made (OCSE-3, Line C1, AFDC)

The average number of IV-D AFDC cases in which a collection was made during the second month of the quarter. Also includes cases in which a collection was received as a result of the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program. If a case receives both an intercept collection and a regular collection during the second month of the quarter the case is counted once.

Average Number of Non-AFDC Cases in Which a Collection Was Made (OCSE-3, Line C1, non-AFDC)

The average number of IV-D non-AFDC cases in which a collection was made during the second month of the quarter.

Total Number of Absent Parents Located (OCSE-3, Line B1, AFDC plus non-AFDC)

The total number of cases in which an absent parent location was made during the quarter. A location is defined as the determination of an address at which the absent parent (or putative father) can be served or receive legal notices. Relocations are also included in these figures.

Total Number of Paternities Established (OCSE-3, Line B2, AFDC plus non-AFDC)

The total number of children for whom paternity was established during the quarter. A paternity is defined as the legal establishment of fatherhood for a child after the opening of a IV-D case, either by court determination or voluntary acknowledgement in States where such acknowledgements are legally enforceable.

Total Number of Support Obligations Established (OCSE-3, Line B3, AFDC plus non-AFDC)

The total number of support obligations established during the quarter. An obligation is defined as the legal establishment of an amount of money which is to be paid on a regular basis by a non-custodial parent for the support of that parent's children. Modifications to existing obligations are also included in these figures if they are the result of actions in whch the State or local IV-D agency participated.

Percentage of IV-D AFDC Assistance Payments Recovered through Child Support Collections (Form OCSE-34, Line 6(a) divided by Form OA 41.3/4, Line 2A1)

The percentage of AFDC assistance payments recovered through child support collections. These figures represent the amount of AFDC collections, divided by the amount of income maintenance assistance money payments computable for Federal funding. For those States which have AFDC Unemployed Parent (UP) Programs, income maintenance payments made to AFDC-UP families and recipients are deducted from total income maintenance assistance payments.

The Number of Families Removed from IV-A Due to Child Support (OCSE-3, Line E1)

The total number of IV-A AFDC cases closed during the quarter because of child support payments. A case is considered closed because of child support if support collections were a contributing factor to the closure, unless factors other than child support, whether alone or in combination, would have been sufficient to close the case.

Number of IV-A AFDC Cases in Which Custodial Parents Refused to Cooperate and Number of IV-A Cases in Which Good Cause Was Found (Form SSA-4680)

The number of cases in which refusal to cooperate occurred for any reason and the number of cases for which good cause for refusing to cooperate was determined. Examples of circumstances for which good cause is determined to exist include physical or emotional harm to the child or parent, rape or incest, legal adoption and pre-adoption service. OCSE obtains this data from the Office of Family Assistance.

State Staff Employed on September 30, 1984

Reported are the number of staff employed on the last working day of September. These numbers include the reporting of full-time equivalent (FTE) figures, i.e., the number of hours worked by all part-time staff divided by 2080 hours.

Ratio of AFDC Collections Per Dollar of Total Administrative Expenditures
(OCSE-34, Line 6(a) divided by OCSE-41, Line 15(a) and 15(b) - 15(c))

Represents the amount of IV-D AFDC child support collections made for every dollar expended to administer the CSE program. Refer to definitions of IV-D AFDC collections and total IV-D administrative expenditures.

Ratio of Non-AFDC Collections Per Dollar of Total Administrative Expenditures
(OCSE-34, Line 7(b) divided by OCSE-41, Line 15(a) and 15(b) - 15(c))

Represents the amount of IV-D non-AFDC collections made for every dollar expended to administer the CSE program. Refer to definitions of IV-D non-AFDC collections and total IV-D administrative expenditures.

Ratio of Total Collections Per Dollar of Total Administrative Expenditures
(OCSE-34, Line 6(a)+7(b) divided by OCSE-41, Line 15(a) and 15(b) - 15(c))

Represents the amount of total IV-D collections made for every dollar expended to administer the CSE program. Refer to definitions of total IV-D collections and total IV-D administrative expenditures.